

FATWA AWARENESS SURVEY IN THE AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

Final Report
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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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I. Introduction

A. Research Background & Objectives

The Social Acceptance Project – Family Planning (TSAP-FP) of the Academy of Educational Development (AED), a USAID funded project, conducted a qualitative research entitled “*Islam and Family Planning: An In-depth Inquiry into Muslim Beliefs and Practices in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)*” last February 16 to March 13, 2004 to address the need to intensify dissemination of correct information on family planning in the region. The research revealed that awareness of family planning and the various modern methods is limited and clouded with fears, misconceptions and misperceptions.

The research also indicated that ARMM residents highly value religion, family, education, and livelihood. These values are observed across ethnicity, age, level of education, and gender of respondents.

On March 10, 2004, the FATWA (or religious edict) on family planning was proclaimed by the *Darul Ifta* (House of Islamic Opinion) of Central Mindanao in Davao City, hence, removes all doubt as to the acceptance of family planning in the Islamic faith. The FATWA states that Islam does not prohibit family planning but in fact, encourages its practice to enable “*the couple to raise Saleh (godly) children who are pious, healthy, educated, useful and well-behaved citizens.*”

Concerning family planning information, it was found that health service providers, family, friends, and neighbors were the primary sources of ARMM residents. Radio and television were not considered as traditional sources of family planning information as these were usually perceived as entertainment sources only. However, radio was discovered to be pervasive in terms of reach among the population. Print media could not be a significant source due to inadequacy of print materials and low literacy levels in ARMM.

A. Research Background & Objectives (cont'd)

Insights derived from the qualitative research pointed to the need to disseminate the FATWA among the residents of ARMM. It also indicated that choices of communication tools were rather limited. Aside from health providers, major source of communication in the region were the Muslim religious leaders or “A’immah”.

With family planning promotion in ARMM in mind, TSAP-FP utilized three information strategies which were implemented from March 2005 until October 2005:

1. Organized and trained a core group of 82 Muslim religious leaders as trainers to disseminate the FATWA to their fellow Muslim religious leaders, community and health workers and Madaris students;
2. Trained 150 health providers on Evidence-Based Medicine and FATWA;
3. Provided small grants to three local NGOs, which are tasked to disseminate the FATWA among Muslim religious leaders. These NGOs are: SOFDEPI (Maguindanao), POM-Mucard (Lanao Sur) and Tarbilang Foundation (Tawi-Tawi); and
4. Took on the challenge of using the entertainment qualities of radio to deliver strong messages on FATWA and on family planning. TSAP-FP used an “enter-educate” (entertainment-education) strategy as an effective and efficient way to promote the FATWA among the general population in ARMM.

A. Research Background & Objectives (cont'd)

The third strategy used a “spot-on” model, which involved radio station managers to create radio spots for FATWA dissemination. Most station managers are also radio talents, talk show hosts and producers of radio dramas, which make them competent to come up with radio materials that are culturally sensitive, linguistically correct, and have a good chance of connecting with the audience.

On February 8 to 11, 2005, TSAP-FP brought together radio station managers from Zamboanga, Cotabato City, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi in Zamboanga City to develop and pre-test radio materials promoting the FATWA . At this workshop, it was determined that the message of the radio spots should be *“Family planning is birth spacing and is acceptable in Islam”* as proclaimed in the FATWA. At this workshop, spots in Yakan, Tausug and Sama were produced and pre-tested.

Another workshop of radio station managers was conducted from May 10 to 11, 2005 in Cotabato City to create and pre-test radio spots in Maranao and Maguindanao. The radio spots (two versions translated into five dialects each: Maranao, Maguindanao, Yakan, Tausug, and Sama) were finalized in Zamboanga and Cotabato City from May 29 to 31, 2005.

The spots were aired from June 1 to August 14, 2005 and was re-aired from September 12 to October 11, 2005.

A. Research Background & Objectives (cont'd)

The general objective of this study is to determine the extent of awareness and understanding of the FATWA as a result of the dissemination efforts by TSAP-FP and gauge the recall and comprehension of the messages of radio spots on the FATWA among Muslim target groups.

Specifically, the study is aimed to:

1. Determine level of awareness, sources of awareness and knowledge of the FATWA on FP;
2. Find out recall and comprehension of radio ad messages regarding the FATWA on FP;
3. Determine level of agreement with the FATWA on FP;
4. Find out involvement of A'immah in promoting the FATWA on FP; and
5. Find out media habits of Muslims in ARMM.

B. Research Design

A total of 660 respondents were interviewed for the study.

Two types of respondents were interviewed:

- 1) 600 Adult Population
 - male or female whose current religion is Islam
 - 20-40 years old
 - single or married
 - have listened regularly to the radio in the past 3 months (at least 3 times a week for at least one hour)

- 2) 60 A'imamah (plural for Imam)
 - 10 mosque-based A'imamah in each city/municipality

The survey was conducted in six (6) cities/municipalities where radio spots were aired:

- Bongao, Tawi-Tawi (October 13-20, 2005)
- Jolo, Sulu (October 12-20, 2005)
- Lamitan, Basilan (October 9-20, 2005)
- Balindong, Lanao del Sur (October 6-19, 2005)
- Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao (October 9-18, 2005)
- Marawi City (October 6-15, 2005)

C. Sampling Methodology

Multi-stage probability sampling was used in the selection of sample spots. Allocation of sample units in each stage is as follows:

Area	Sample Barangays	Sample Households	Sample Respondents	Margin of Error ^a
Married/Single				
Bongao, Tawi-Tawi	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
Jolo, Sulu	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
Lamitan, Basilan	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
Balindong, Lanao del Sur	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
Marawi City	20	5/barangay	100	+/- 10%
TOTAL	120		600	+/- 4%

Area	Sample Barangays	Sample Respondents
A'immah		
Bongao, Tawi-Tawi	10	10
Jolo, Sulu	10	10
Lamitan, Basilan	10	10
Balindong, Lanao del Sur	10	10
Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao	10	10
Marawi City	10	10
TOTAL	60	60

C. Sampling Methodology (cont'd)

Stage 1: Selection of Sample Barangays

In each city/municipality, twenty (20) barangays were randomly selected.

Stage 2: Selection of Sample Households

In each sample barangay, interval sampling was used to draw 5 sample households. A starting street corner was drawn at random. The first sample household was randomly selected from the households nearest to the starting street corner. Subsequent sample households was chosen using a fixed interval of 2 households in between the sampled ones; i.e., every 3rd household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of the Sample Respondent

Using a probability selection table, in each selected household, a respondent was randomly chosen among household members who were 20-40 years old who regularly listened to the radio in the past 3 months. To ensure that half of the respondents were males and half were females, only male family members were pre-listed in the probability selection table for odd-numbered questionnaires while only female members were pre-listed for even-numbered questionnaires. In cases where there were no qualified respondent, the interval sampling of household continued until five sample respondents were identified.

Out of the 20 sample barangays, 10 barangays were chosen randomly to source the A'immah interviewed. One Imam was interviewed from each of the 10 barangays.

D. Weighting Procedure

To yield representative figures at the regional level, census-based population weights were applied to the various area domains. Appropriate projection factors were applied so that original population proportions are reflected in the data tables using this formula:

$$\text{Projection Factors (weights)} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{No. of Interviews}}$$

No weighting was applied to the Imam sample because there is no available universe of A'immah.

STUDY AREA	TOTAL HH POP	SAMPLE SIZE	WEIGHTS
Bongao, Tawi-tawi	57,935	100	5.79
Jolo, Sulu	87,927	100	8.79
Balindong, Lanao del Sur	24,470	100	2.45
Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao	94,571	100	9.46
Lamitan, Basilan	58,665	100	5.87
Marawi City	129,808	100	12.98

Source: NSO 2002 Philippine Statistical Yearbook

E. Methods and Procedures

The interview was conducted face-to-face using a structured questionnaire. The sealed-envelope technique was used for sensitive questions among unmarried respondents. Administered face-to-face, the respondent personally read the questionnaire and responded through codes which the interviewer recorded. The interviewer did not know the questions and the corresponding response, thus eliciting more truthful responses and not those which are merely socially acceptable.

The draft English questionnaire was translated into five dialects (Maranao, Maguindanao, Yakan, Tausug and Samal) by language experts. Then, the dialect translations were translated back to English by another set of language experts to ensure that the messages were conveyed accurately.

A draft English questionnaire was submitted to the client for review and approval. Upon approval of the draft questionnaire, a pre-test was conducted.

Based on the results of the pre-test, the draft questionnaire was finalized and submitted to the client for final clearing.

F. Fieldwork

TRAINING

Training was conducted simultaneously in Zamboanga City and Iligan City (October 3-5, 2005).

Training activities included:

- One or two days office training to learn the basics of the project;
- Mock interviews with co-workers to get accustomed to the flow of interviewing and questionnaire format;
and
- Practice interviews with a supervisor around until the interviewer can be left on her own.

ACTUAL FIELDWORK

Field interviewers who carried out the interviews were locals who spoke the dialect of the area. A Field Interviewer (FI) was left on her own only after she has conducted three (3) successive interviews without committing any error in interviewing and recording.

SUPERVISION

A supervisor reporting to the Field Manager monitored the study full-time. They observed interviews, did follow-ups and surprise checks on the research team. They also ensured that field logistics were received promptly and administered properly.

F. Fieldwork (cont'd)

SPOT CHECKING

Spot-checking was done in various stages of field work. The first one took place after about 30% interviews were completed. The second spot-checking was conducted after 60% completion and the last one, immediately after 90% completion of interviewing.

During the spot-checking, around 20% of the finished interviews were back-checked.

FIELD EDITING

After each interview, the field interviewer was asked to go over her own work and check for consistency. All accomplished interview schedules were submitted to the assigned group supervisor who, in turn, edited every interview. Office editors conducted a final consistency check on all interviews prior to coding.

DATA PROCESSING

- Interview sheets were edited/checked twice before the information were coded;
- Double encoding for verification was done; and
- A data entry computer program further checked the consistency of the encoded data before data tables were generated.

G. Timelines

ACTIVITY	DATES
Fieldwork	October 6-21, 2005
Data Processing	October 22-28, 2005
Submission of Topline Report	November 18, 2005
Presentation of Topline Report	December 6, 2005
Presentation of results to USAID and cooperating agencies	January 30, 2006
Submission of Final Report	March 15, 2006

H. How to Read Tables

Below are some guidelines in reading the data tables in this report.

1. Percentages are derived from the base value given at the top of each table (in the “base – total line”)
2. An asterisk (*) indicates that the percentage is equal or less than 2%
3. A blank cell indicates nil.
4. Values sometimes add to slightly less or slightly more than the indicated total due to the rounding process used by the computer.
5. In reading data, it should be borne in mind that a base of 31 – 99 respondents is considered a small base, 30 or lower is considered a very small base. Therefore, analyze the corresponding data with caution.
6. **Weighted (wtd) figures are projected based on census results to yield representative figures at the national level. This should not be mistaken as the sample size nor used for testing significance. On the other hand the base of the Imam sample uses actual numbers.**

II. Glossary

II. Definition of Terms

TERM/ACRONYM	DEFINITION
A'immah	- Arabic term, plural for Imam
BBT	- basal body temperature
CPR	-contraceptive prevalence rate
FATWA	-religious edict
FP	-family planning
Related recall	-a recall statement that is specifically correct and refer only to a specific test commercial. It may describe an element appearing in the test commercial and/or It may describe a new feature of technique in a campaign.
General related recall	-a kind of related recall that maybe common to a specific test commercial as well as to other commercials.
LAM	- lactational amenorrhea method
STD	-sexually transmitted diseases

III. Executive Summary

Executive Summary

	Adult Population	A'immah
Awareness and Disposition of the FATWA on Family Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-eight percent of the adult population in survey areas are aware of the FATWA on FP. When showed a statement card about the FATWA on FP, 70% agree with it. [Table A] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A'immah's awareness of the FATWA in FP is higher than the adult population (40% vs. 28%). [Table A] However, their disposition towards the FATWA on FP is lower than the adult population with 39% of A'immah agreeing with it. Eighty-three percent of A'immah aware of the FATWA on FP admit that they are not currently promoting this. [Chart A] On the other hand, 11% of A'immah who learned of the FATWA on FP through the statement card shown during the survey say they are likely to promote the FATWA on FP among their fellow Muslims. [Chart B]
Sources/Credible Sources of Information of the FATWA on Family Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio is the main source of awareness of the FATWA on FP (77%), but respondents cite Muslim religious leaders as the most credible source of information to convince fellow Muslims to practice FATWA on FP (53%). [Table A] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most learned of the FATWA on FP through other Muslim religious leaders (50%) or the radio (29%) while 17% learned about it from a seminar on FATWA. [Table A] Like the adult population, A'immah believe that their fellow Muslim religious leaders are the most credible source of information to convince Muslims to practice FP (53%).

Executive Summary (cont'd)

	Adult Population	A'immah
Recall and Comprehension of FATWA on Family Planning Radio Spots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fifty-five percent of the adult population have heard of a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP. [Table B] ▪ Among those who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP, 69% cited elements specifically related to each FATWA radio spot. However, a notable proportion recall general elements which can be attributed to both ads (33%). ▪ “Birth Spacing” ad (25%) is better recalled than “Ask the Ustadz” ad (15%). ▪ The predominant messages/benefits communicated by the FATWA radio spots are improving the quality of life/health of family/women (35%) and birth spacing (15%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A larger proportion of A'immah (70%) have heard of a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP compared with the adult population. [Table B] ▪ Even among A'immah, 64% cited elements specifically related to each FATWA radio spot. However, a notable proportion recall general elements which can be attributed to both ads (36%). ▪ As with the adult population, “Birth Spacing” (19%) is better recalled among A'immah than “Ask the Ustadz” (10%). ▪ While 59% of A'immah who heard the FATWA radio spots are able to verbalize the main message, 41% were not able to.

Executive Summary (cont'd)

	Adult Population	A'immah
Awareness of, Knowledge, Practice and Perception on Family Planning and Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sixty-one percent of the adult population claim they know something about FP. [Chart C] ▪ Among modern FP methods, 76% of adult respondents are aware of the oral pill and the male condom while LAM or breastfeeding (34%) is better known among the natural FP methods. Oral pill (56%) and the male condom (31%) are the two methods the adult population can name easily on their own. [Chart D] ▪ Fifty-seven percent agree with couples practicing FP. In fact, more of those aware of the FATWA on FP strongly agree with couples practicing FP (45% vs. 25%). [Chart E/Table C] ▪ Although almost everybody is aware of a FP method and is generally not opposed to FP practice, majority of married respondents (68%) have never practiced FP. [Chart F] ▪ Among married respondents who ever tried any FP method, withdrawal (17%) and oral pills (13%) are the top two methods often used. [Chart G] ▪ The common reasons of couples for not using any FP method to prevent/delay pregnancy are: to have more/many children (31%), perceived side-effects (19%), and the “Haram” (16%). [Table D] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A'immah's knowledge about FP is lower than that of the adult population sample. (41% vs. 61%). [Chart C] ▪ But like the adult population, oral pills (70%) and male condom (70%) are the more popular modern FP methods known to A'immah. [Chart D] ▪ Fewer A'immah agree with couples practicing FP compared with the adult population (20% vs. 57%). [Chart E]

Executive Summary (cont'd)

	Adult Population	A'immah
Media Habits -Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practically all of the adult population sampled listen to the radio at least once on weekdays (99%) while 83% listen on weekends. At any given day of a weekday, listening level varies from 73-89%. Listening is much lower in the weekend (73% on Saturday or Sunday). [Chart H] Sixty-two percent of the adult respondents often listen to radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots. However, 37% often listen to other stations. [Table E] Radio programs often listened to are music (58%) and religious programs (56%). [Chart I] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practically all A'immah listen to the radio at least once on weekdays (97%) while 72% listen on weekends. At any given day of a weekday, listening level varies from 73-83%. Listening on weekends is much lower (60% on Sunday, 63% on Saturday). [Chart H] Just like the adult population, majority of A'immah often listen to the radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots (63%). However, 33% listen frequently to other stations. [Table E] Most A'immah frequently listen to religious programs on the radio (88%) while 63% also listen to news/talk programs. [Chart I]
Media Habits - TV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fifty percent of the adult population in survey areas watch TV daily. At any given day of a weekday, watching level varies from 81-91% among those who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week. Watching is much lower in the weekend (73% on Sunday, 74% on Saturday). [Chart J/K] TV programs often watched are news (70%), telenovelas (57%) and drama (42%). [Chart L] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty-three percent of A'immah watch TV daily. At any given day of a weekday, watching level varies from 73-80%. Watching on weekends is much lower (55% on Sunday, 65% on Saturday). [Chart J/K] Most A'immah frequently watch news programs (90%). [Chart L]

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Table A: Awareness of, Sources and Disposition of the the FATWAH on FP

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL	
	ADULT POPULATION	A'immah
	4534 600 %	60 %
<u>AWARENESS OF THE FATWA ON FP</u>		
Aware	28	40
Not Aware	72	60
<u>SOURCES OF AWARENESS*</u>		
Radio	77	29
Muslim Religious Leaders	26	50
Ustadz	14	25
Ulama	7	21
Training/orientation seminar on Fatwah on FP/RH	*	17
Community meeting/forum	*	8
Others	8	4
<u>CREDIBLE SOURCES OF THE FATWA ON FP</u>		
Muslim religious leaders	53	53
Ustadz	19	10
Ulama	16	18
Imam	10	13
Aleyma/Alim	7	7
Mufti	*	10
Family/Relatives	11	3
Doctor	10	3
Radio	5	3
Friends/Neighbors	5	*
Midwife	3	*
<u>DISPOSITION TOWARDS THE FATWA ON FP</u>		
Strongly agree	40	22
Somewhat agree	30	17
May or may not agree	19	22
Somewhat disagree	5	13
Strongly disagree	6	27
Index	3.9	2.9

*Base: Total aware of FATWA on FP adult pop: 1260; A'immah: 24

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart A: Whether Promote/Not Promote the FATWAH on FP (A'immah)

Base: Aware of the FATWA on FP (n=24*)

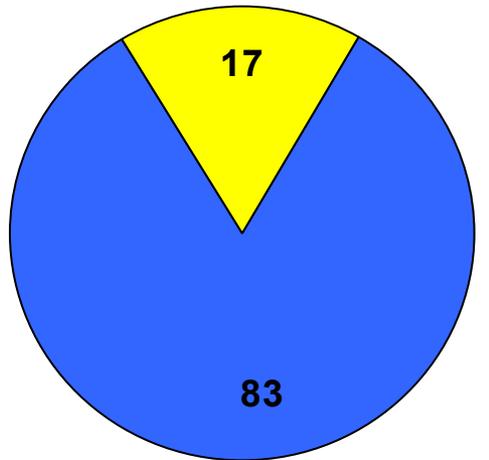
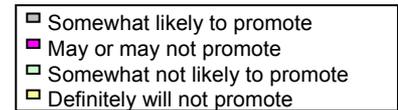
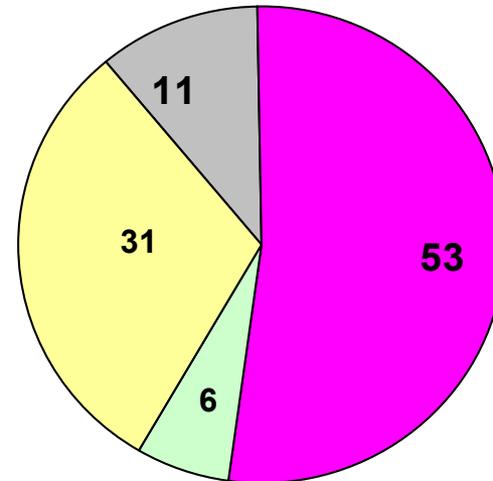


Chart B: Likelihood to Promote the FATWAH on FP (A'immah)

Base: Not aware of the FATWA on FP (n=36)



Executive Summary (cont'd)

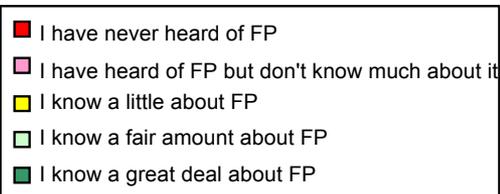
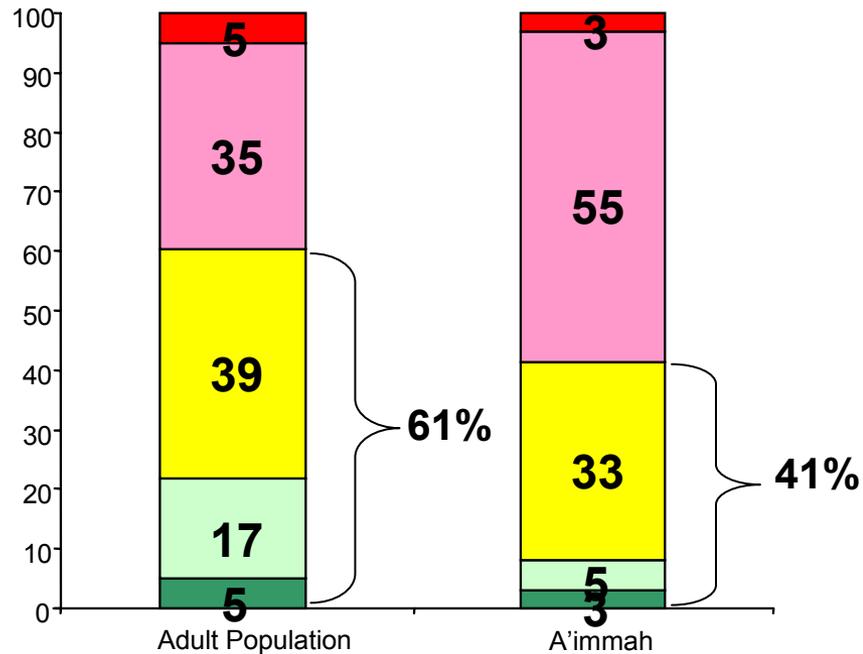
Table B: Recall and Comprehension of the FATWA Radio Spots

	TOTAL	
	ADULT POPULATION	A'immah
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD) (UNWTD)	4534 600 %	60 %
<u>AWARENESS OF RADIO AD ABOUT ISLAM AND FP</u>		
Aware	55	70
Not aware	45	30
Base: Total aware of radio ad (WTD) (UNWTD)	2483 316 %	42 %
<u>RECALLED ELEMENTS</u>		
Total Related Recall	69	64
Related Recall (Birth spacing Ad) - net	25	19
Related Recall (Ask the Ustadz Ad) - net	15	10
General Related Recall - net	33	36
Visit health center for FP information	14	*
FP is allowed in Islam	12	17
FP/Birth spacing is good for the children's health	10	10
FP/Birth spacing is good for wife/woman	10	10
Unrelated Recall	26	21
Can't say	18	24
<u>MESSAGE BENEFITS</u>		
Improvement of quality of life and health of family/women	35	29
Birth spacing	15	12
Control/limit no. of children	9	*
FP is allowed in Islam	8	10
To manage family well	7	10
Others	13	12
Can't say	26	41

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart C: Degree of Knowledge on FP

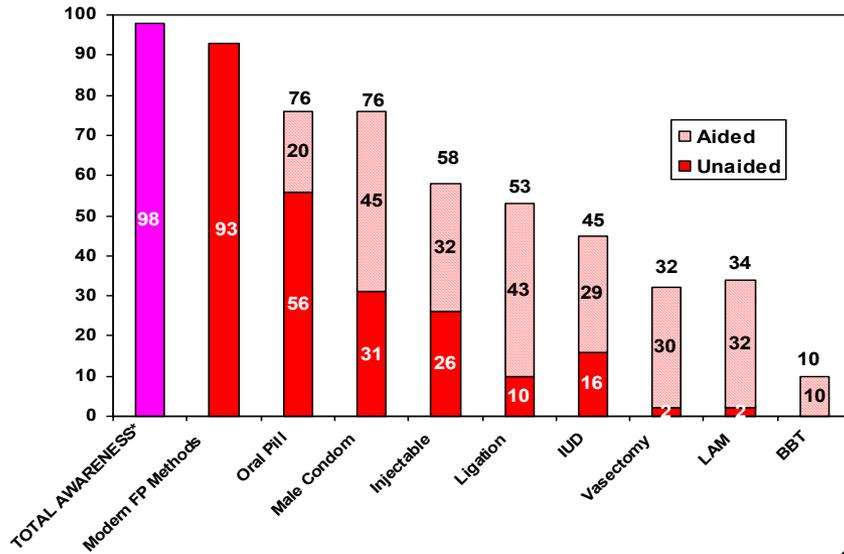
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



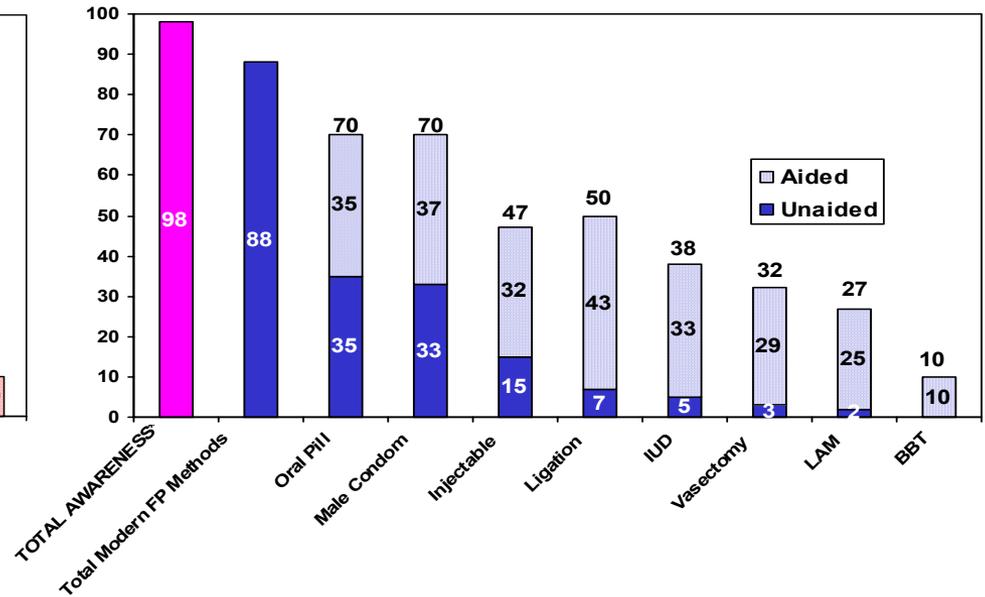
Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart D: Awareness of Modern FP Methods
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah

Adult Population



A'immah



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart E: Agreement/Disagreement with Couples Practicing FP

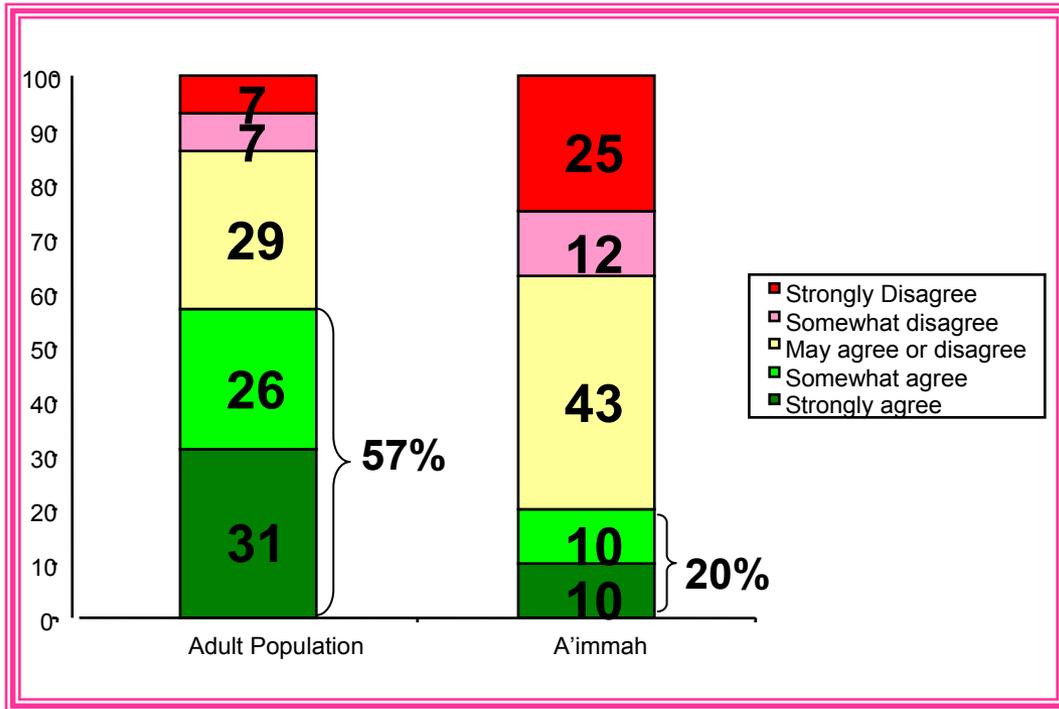


Table C: Agreement/Disagreement with Muslim Couples Practicing FP vs. Awareness of the FATWA on FP (Adult Population)

	AWARE OF THE FATWA on FP	
	AWARE	NOT AWARE
Base: Total Adults (WTD)	1260	3274
(UNWTD)	160	440
	%	%
Strongly Agree	45	25
Somewhat Agree	15	30
May Agree/Disagree	29	30
Somewhat Disagree	5	8
Strongly Disagree	6	7

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart F: Ever Tried/Never Tried Any FP Method (Adult Population)

Base: Total Married

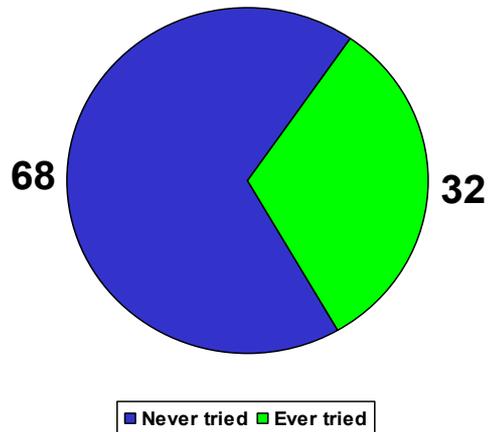
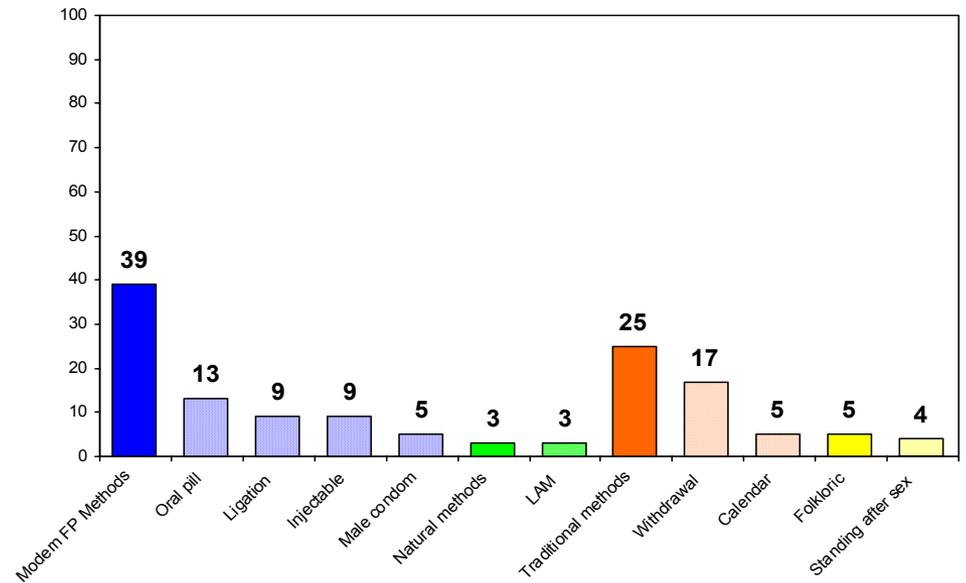


Chart G: FP Method Used Most Often (Adult Population)

Base: Total married who ever tried any FP method



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Table D: Reasons Why Never Use Any to Delay/Prevent Pregnancy (Adult Population)

	TOTAL
BASE- Total married who never used any FP method (WTD)	2307
(UNWTD)	304
	%
Don't have/to have more/many children	31
Perceived side-effects	19
FP is not allowed in Islam	16
Not knowledgeable/familiar with FP	13
Husband/parents doesn't want	5
Others	14

**figures below 3% are not included*

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart H: Days of the Week When Listen to Radio

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah

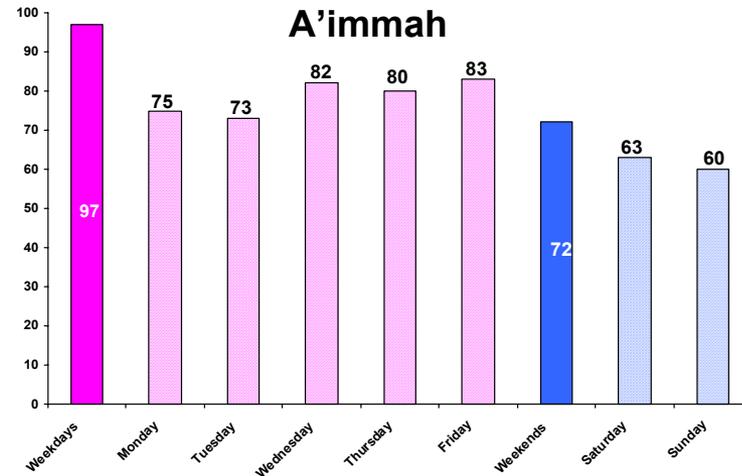
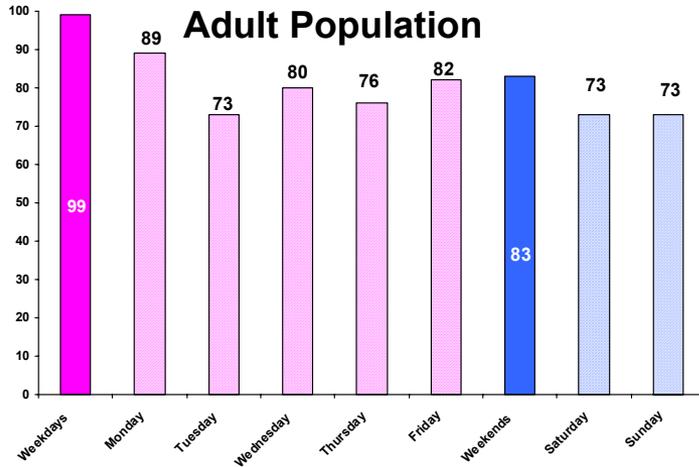


Table E: Radio Stations Often Listened To

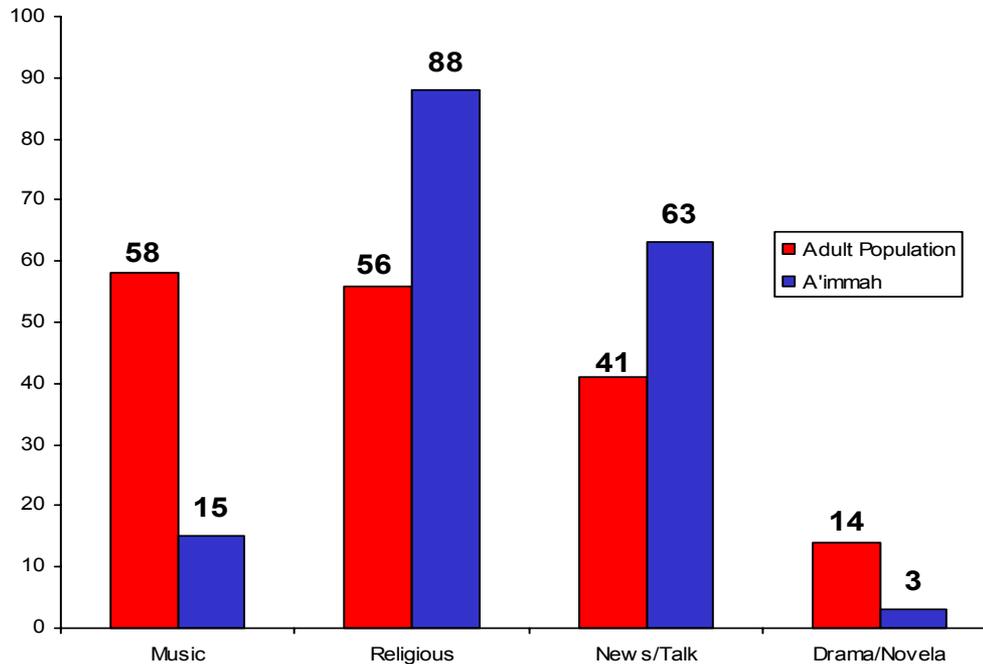
ADULT POPULATION		A'IMMAH	
	TOTAL		TOTAL
Base: Total Adults (WTD)	4534	Base: Total A'immah	60
(UNWTD)	600	(UNWTD)	60
	%		%
STATIONS THAT AIRED	62	STATIONS THAT AIRED	63
FATWA RADIO ADS		FATWA RADIO ADS	
DXDG AM 675	12	DXDG AM 675	17
DXMS AM 882	9	RADYO AGONG	13
DXMY AM 729	9	DXSM AM 774	10
DXMM AM 927	8	DXMY AM 729	10
DXSM AM 774	7	RADYO NG BAYAN	5
HOT FM	6	DXMS AM 882	3
MY RADIO	4	MY RADIO	3
RADYO AGONG	3		
OTHER STATIONS	37	OTHER STATIONS	33
DXAD AM 1323	17	DXAD AM 1323	22
DXSR	5	DXSR (Salam Radio)	3
		DXRM	3

*figures below 3% are not included

Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart I: Types of Radio Program Often Listened To

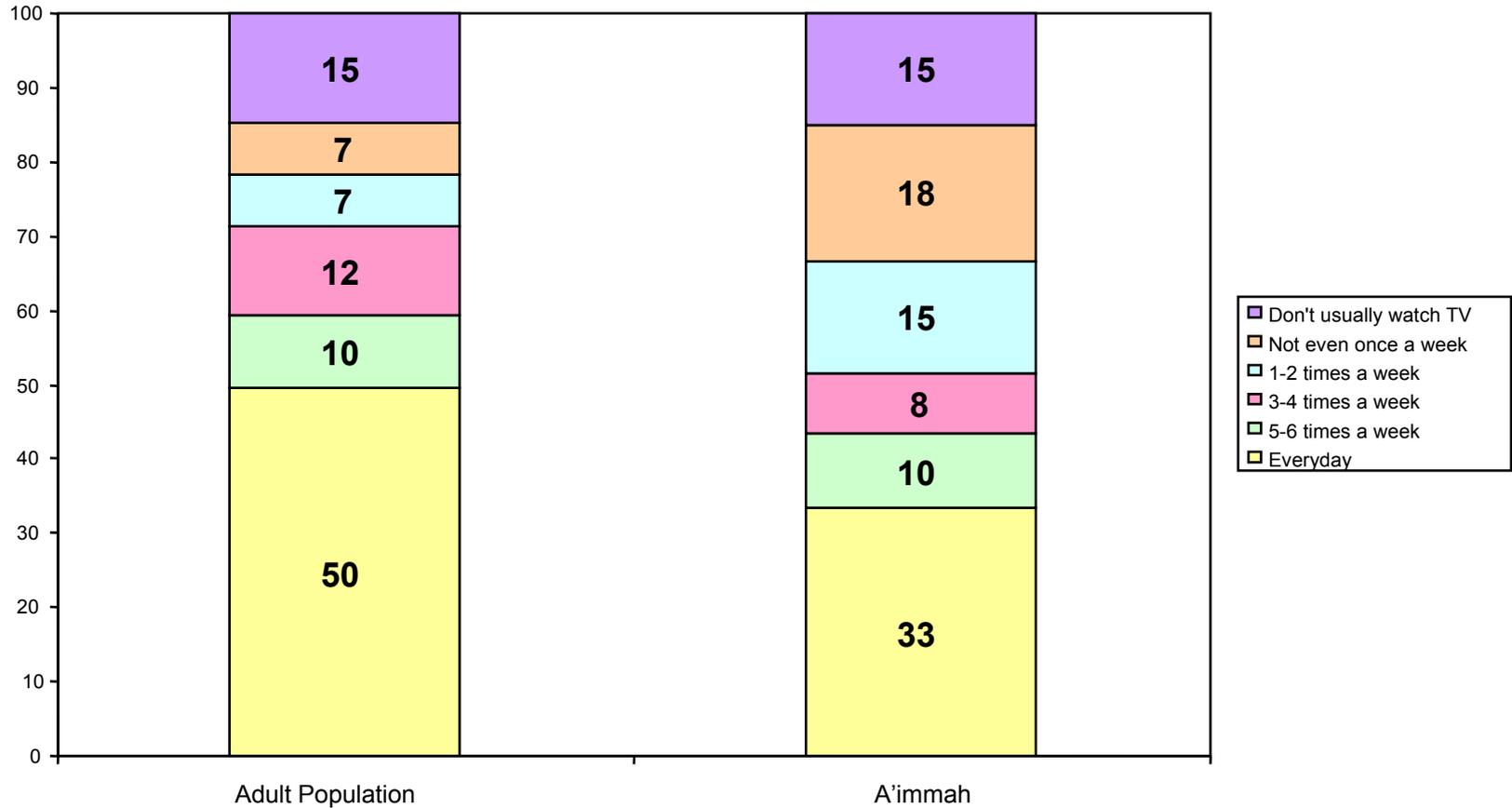
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart J: Frequency of Watching TV

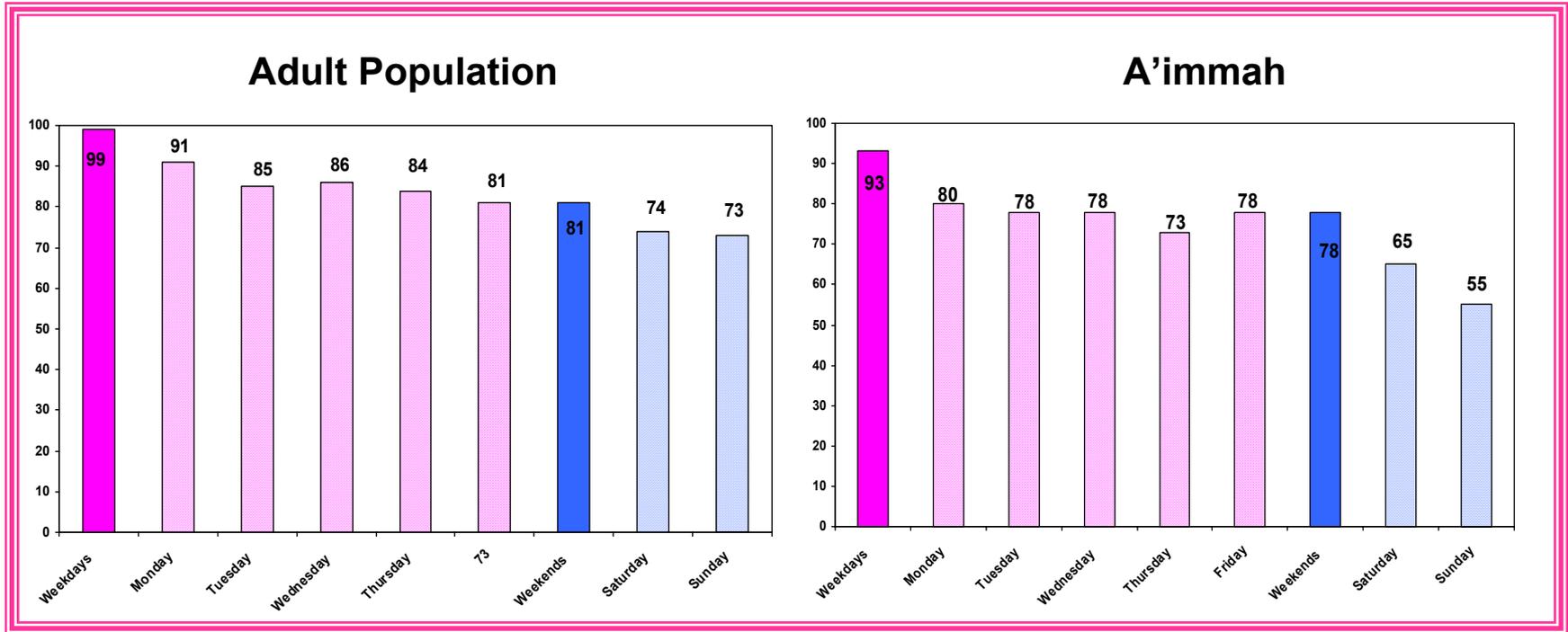
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart K: Days of the Week Watching TV

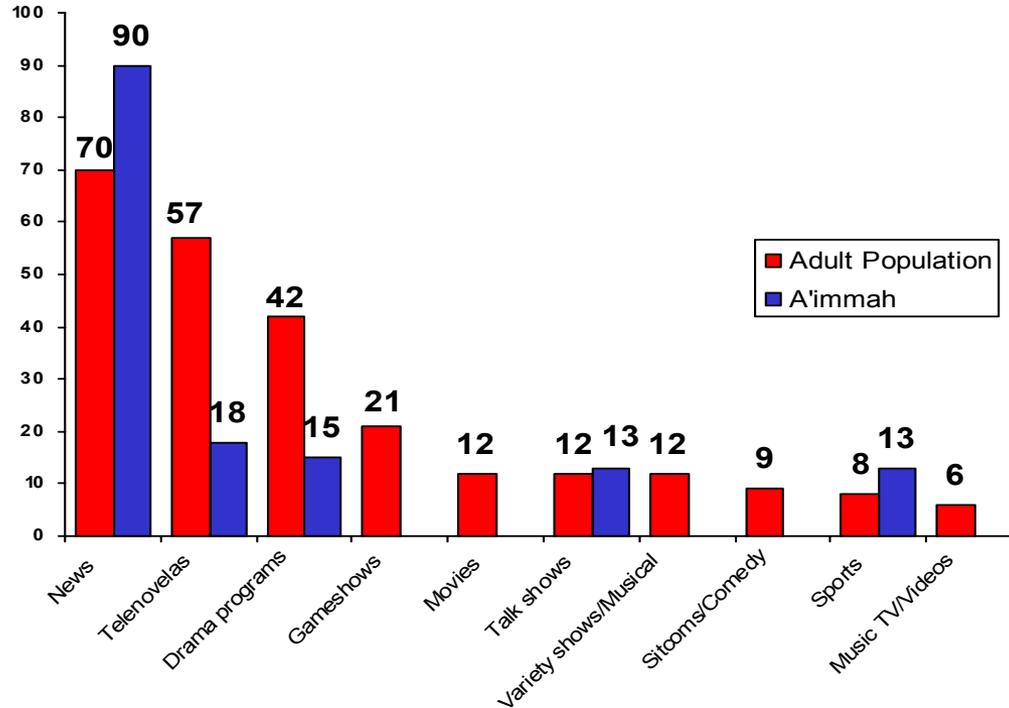
Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday



Executive Summary (cont'd)

Chart L: Types of Program Watched

Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday



IV. Key Findings

IV-A. Socio-Demographics

IV-A. Socio-demographics

Adult Population

1. Income Class

Practically all respondents come from the lower income class (99%).

2. Gender

By study design, gender is split, 50-50.

3. Ethnicity

The main ethnic groups covered by the survey areas are Maranaos (34%), Tausugs (28%) and Maguindanaoans (20%).

4. Age Group

Fifty-five percent are from the 20-29 age group.

5. Working Status and Educational Attainment

Forty-eight percent are working and only 14% are college graduates.

6. Civil Status

Seventy-five percent of adult respondents are married most of whom have 3 or more children (62%).

Practically all married male respondents claim to have only one wife (96%) .

Base: Total Adults (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL 4534 600 %	Base: Total Adults (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL 4534 600 %
<u>SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS</u>		<u>HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</u>	
C	1	No schooling	*
D	55	Some elementary	25
E	44	Completed elementary	9
		Some high school	16
<u>GENDER</u>		Completed high school	14
Female	50	Some vocational	*
Male	50	Completed vocational	3
		Some college	16
<u>ETHNICITY</u>		Has a degree	14
Maranao	34	Completed/some Master's Degree	*
Tausug	28		
Maguindanao	20	<u>NO. OF WIVES</u>	
Sama	11	Base: Total Married Male	1540
Yakan	9	One	96
		Two	2
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		Three	1
20-24	33	Four	1
25-29	22		
30-34	18	<u>NO. OF CHILDREN</u>	
35-39	20	Base: Total Married	3396
40-44	6		
		None	8
<u>CIVIL STATUS</u>		1-2	30
Married	75	3-4	30
Single/Never Married	25	5-6	19
		7-8	7
<u>WORKING STATUS</u>		9 and above	6
Working	48		
Not working	52		

IV-A. Socio-demographics

A'immah

7. Ethnicity

The proportion of A'immah interviewed follow the population distribution of survey areas, the more dominant of which are Maranaos (33%) and Tausugs (25%).

8. Age Group

A'immah are generally older than the adult population. 62% of them are over 40 years of age.

9. Working Status and Educational Attainment

Eighty-eight percent are working while 17% of A'immah are college graduates.

10. Civil Status

Practically all are married (90%) and most have 3 or more children (81%).

Eighty-three percent of married A'immah have only one wife but a notable number have more than one (17%).

Base: Total A'immah (UNWTD)	TOTAL 60 %	Base: Total A'immah (UNWTD)	TOTAL 60 %
<u>ETHNICITY</u>		<u>WORKING STATUS</u>	
Maranao	33	Working	88
Tausug	25	Not working	12
Maguindanao	17		
Sama	15	<u>HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</u>	
Yakan	12	No schooling	3
		Some elementary	12
<u>AGE GROUP</u>		Completed elementary	20
20-24	5	Some high school	13
25-29	3	Completed high school	22
30-34	17	Some college	12
35-39	12	Has a degree	17
40-44	23	Completed/some Master's Degree	2
45-49	23		
50-54	3		
55-60	13		
		Base: Total Married	54
<u>CIVIL STATUS</u>		<u>NO. OF WIVES</u>	
Married	90	One	83
Widowed	3	Two	15
Separated/not living with spouse	2	Three	2
Single/never married	5		
		<u>NO. OF CHILDREN</u>	
		1-2	19
		3-4	16
		5-6	35
		7-8	12
		9 and above	18

IV-B. Awareness and Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

ADULT POPULATION

11. Awareness of the FATWA on Family Planning

Twenty-eight percent of the adult population are aware of the FATWA on FP. Sultan Kudarat (49%) and Jolo (42%) show higher level of awareness of the FATWA on FP among survey areas. [Table 1]

12. Sources of Information of the FATWA on Family Planning

Except for Balindong where Muslim religious leaders are cited as the main source (60%), radio is the main source of information of the FATWA on FP in all survey areas (77%). [Table 2]

Though radio is the main source of information of the FATWAH on FP, Muslim religious leaders (53%) are considered the most credible source to convince Muslims to practice the FATWA on FP. The choice of Muslim religious leaders vary by location. [Table 3]

- The Ustadz is highlighted in Sultan Kudarat (51%) and Jolo (29%).
- The Ulama is importantly mentioned in Sultan Kudarat (24%) Marawi (24%) and, Balindong (19%).
- The Imam is underscored in Bongao (17%) and Jolo (14%).
- The Aleyma/Alim are preferred in Marawi (21%) and Balindong (12%).

Next to religious leaders, family/relatives and the doctor are the secondary credible sources cited.

- Relatives are underscored in Bongao (30%).
- Doctors are highlighted in Balindong (21%), Jolo (15%) and Marawi (15%).

ADULT POPULATION (cont'd)

13. Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on Family Planning

When showed a statement on the FATWA on FP, 70% of the adult population agree with it. Level of agreement cuts across gender, civil status, economic class, age and working status. Agreement is stronger in Sultan Kudarat where 54% strongly agree with the FATWA on FP. [Chart 3/Table 4a/4b]

No significant difference in level of agreement between those previously aware of the FATWA on FP and those not previously aware. [Chart 4]

Those who agree with the FATWA on FP cite the following reasons: [Table 5]

- Improve quality of life and health of family/women (45%);
- Manage family better (26%); and,
- Economic reasons (23%).

Thirty-two percent from Jolo agree with the FATWA on FP because FP is allowed in Islam.

However, 69% among those who disagree with the FATWA on FP, say that it is not allowed in Islam. [Table 6]

IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

A'IMMAH

14. Awareness of the FATWA on Family Planning

A'immah are more aware of the FATWA on FP (40% vs. 28%) [Table 1]

Most of the A'immah aware of the FATWA on FP admit that they are not currently promoting FP among their fellow Muslims (83%) mainly because they believe FP is not allowed in Islam (40%) and there is no direct order to preach (30%). [Chart 1]

Of those not aware of the FATWA on FP, 11% are likely to promote it. [Chart 2]

15. Sources of Information of the FATWA on Family Planning

A'immah learned of the FATWA on FP through their fellow Muslim religious leaders (50%), the radio (29%) and to some extent, from a training/orientation seminar on FATWA on FP (17%). [Table 2]

Like the adult population, A'immah believe that their fellow Muslim religious leaders are the most credible source of information to convince Muslims to practice FP (53%). The Ulama (18%) is highlighted by A'immah as a credible source. [Table 3]

16. Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on Family Planning

A'immah's view on the FATWA on FP is split; 39% agree while 40% disagree with it. [Chart 3]

Those who agree with FATWA on FP cite quality of life and health of family/women (35%), economic reasons (22%) and FP is allowed in Islam (22%). [Table 5]

Conversely, the predominant reason of those who disagree with the FATWA on FP is the belief that FP is prohibited in Islam (71%). [Table 6]

Level of agreement is the same among those aware and not aware of the FATWA on FP (46% and 33%). [Chart 4]

IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

Table 1: Awareness of the FATWA on FP

	AREAS							TOTAL A'immah
	TOTAL Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	
Base: Total Adults/A'immah (WTD)	4534	579	879	587	245	946	1298	
(UNWTD)	600	100	100	100	100	100	100	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Aware	28	18	42	18	20	49	13	40
Not Aware	72	82	58	82	80	51	87	60

*figures below 3% not included -significant at 95% confidence level

Table 2: Sources of Information of the FATWA on FP

	AREAS							TOTAL A'immah
	TOTAL Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	
Base: Total aware of the FATWA on FP (WTD)	1260	104	369	106	49	464	169	
(UNWTD)	160	18 ^a	42	18 ^a	20 ^a	49	13 ^a	24 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Radio	77	78	86	78	40	78	69	29
Muslim religious leaders	26	22	19	22	60	25	39	50
Ustadz	14	17	14	22	10	16		25
Ulama	7	6	2		15	6	23	21
Aleyma/Alim	4				20		23	4
Imam	4	11	2		15	4		8
Training/orientation seminar on FATWA on FP/RH								17
Community meeting/forum								8
Not aware of the FATWA on FP	72							60

*figures below 3% not included -significant at 95% confidence level

IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

Table 3: Credible Sources of Information to Convince Adults to Practice the FATWA on FP

	AREAS							FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
	TOTAL Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
BASE - Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD) (UNWTD)	4534 600 %	579 100 %	879 100 %	587 100 %	245 100 %	946 100 %	1298 100 %	1260 160 %	3274 440 %	60 %
Muslim religious leaders	53	32	53	28	46	77	56	65	48	53
Ustadz	19	5	29	9	6	51	*	31	14	10
Ulama	16	*	8	8	19	24	24	18	15	18
Imam	10	17	14	9	9	5	9	13	9	13
Aleyma/Alim	7	*	*		12		21	4	8	7
Mufti	*	9	*	*	*			*	*	10
Family/Relatives	11	30	9	18	6	3	6	6	12	3
Doctor	10	9	15	7	21		15	6	12	3
Radio	5	6	10	*	5	6	*	10	3	3
Friends/Neighbors	5	3	*	3	4	7	7	4	5	*
Midwife	3	7	6	*	8	3		4	3	
None/own self	3	6	*	7	*		4	*	4	13
Don't know/Can't say	3	*		18	4	*		*	4	5

*figures below 3% are not included -significant at 95% confidence level

IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

Chart 1: Whether Promote/Not Promote the FATWA on FP (A'immah)

Base: Total A'immah Aware of the FATWA on FP (n=24)*

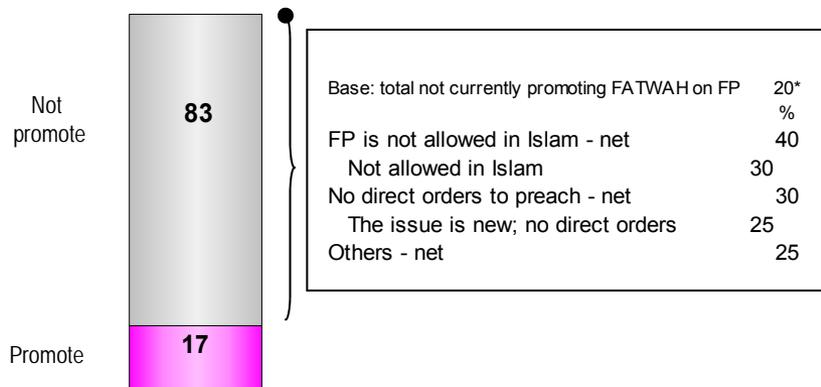
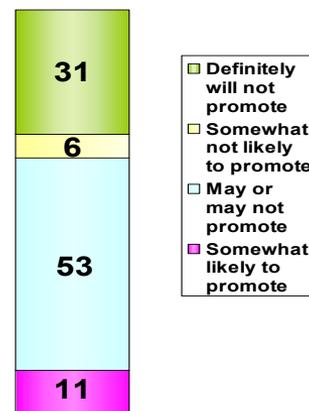


Chart 2: Likeability of Promoting the FATWA on FP (A'immah)

Base: Total A'immah Not Aware of the FATWA on FP (n=36)



*very small base; read with caution

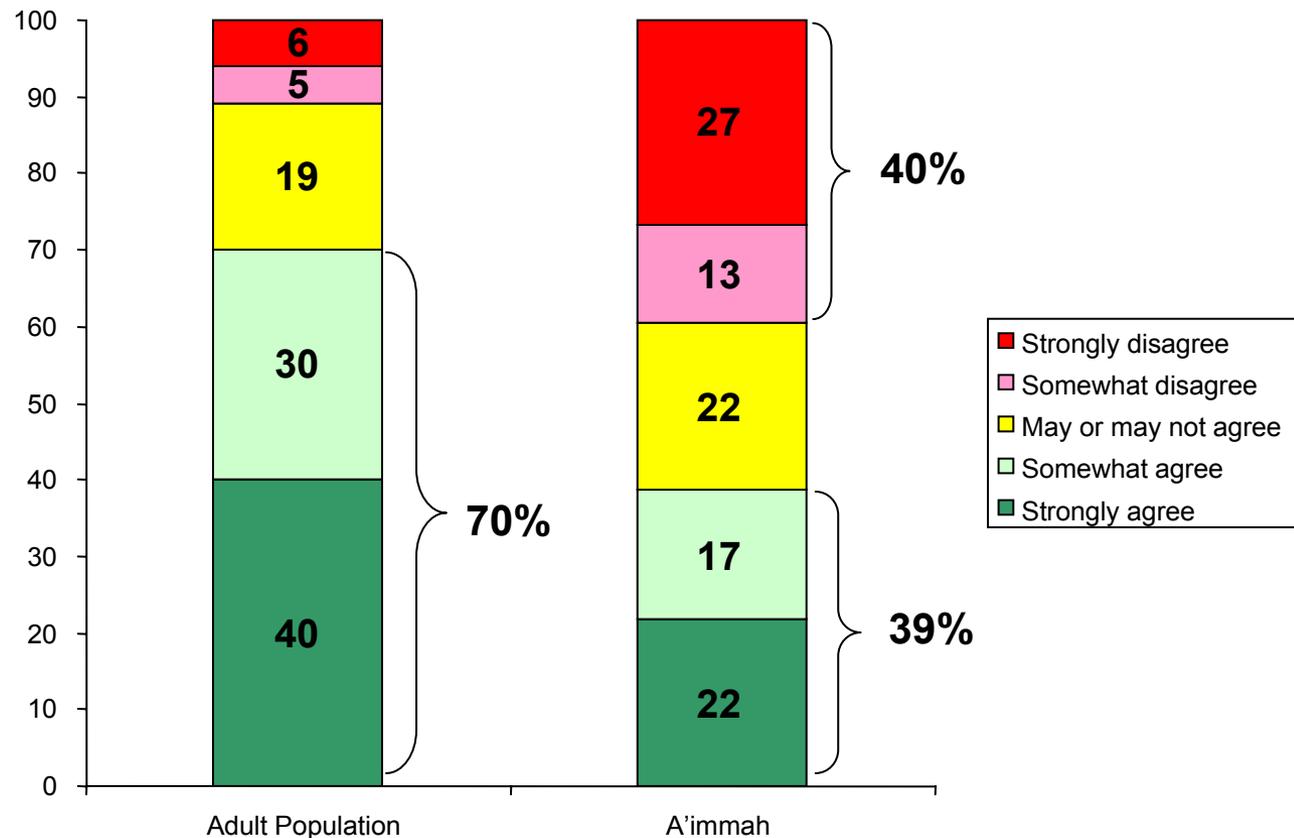
IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

STATEMENT CARD:

“The FATWA on Family Planning states that Islam does not prohibit family planning but in fact, encourages its practice for the welfare of the mother and child and for the couple to raise Saleh (Godly) children who are pious, educated, useful and well-behaved citizens.”

Chart 3: Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on FP

Base: Total Adults/A'immah



IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

Table 4a: Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on FP

	TOTAL Adult Population	GENDER		CIVIL STATUS		ECO CLASS		AGE GROUP		WORKING STATUS		TOTAL A'immah
		MALE	FEMALE	SINGLE	MARRIED	D	E	20-30	31-40	WORKING	NOT WORKING	
BASE - Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD)	4534	2267	2267	1138	3396	2488	2014	2771	1763	2156	2378	
(UNWTD)	600	300	300	152	448	335	262	367	233	280	320	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly Agree	40	39	42	38	41	36	45	40	42	43	38	22
Somewhat Agree	30	31	30	30	31	35	25	34	26	28	33	17
May Agree/Disagree	19	19	19	25	17	18	20	19	19	17	20	22
Somewhat Disagree	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	7	5	5	13
Strongly Disagree	6	6	5	4	6	7	5	4	8	7	5	27

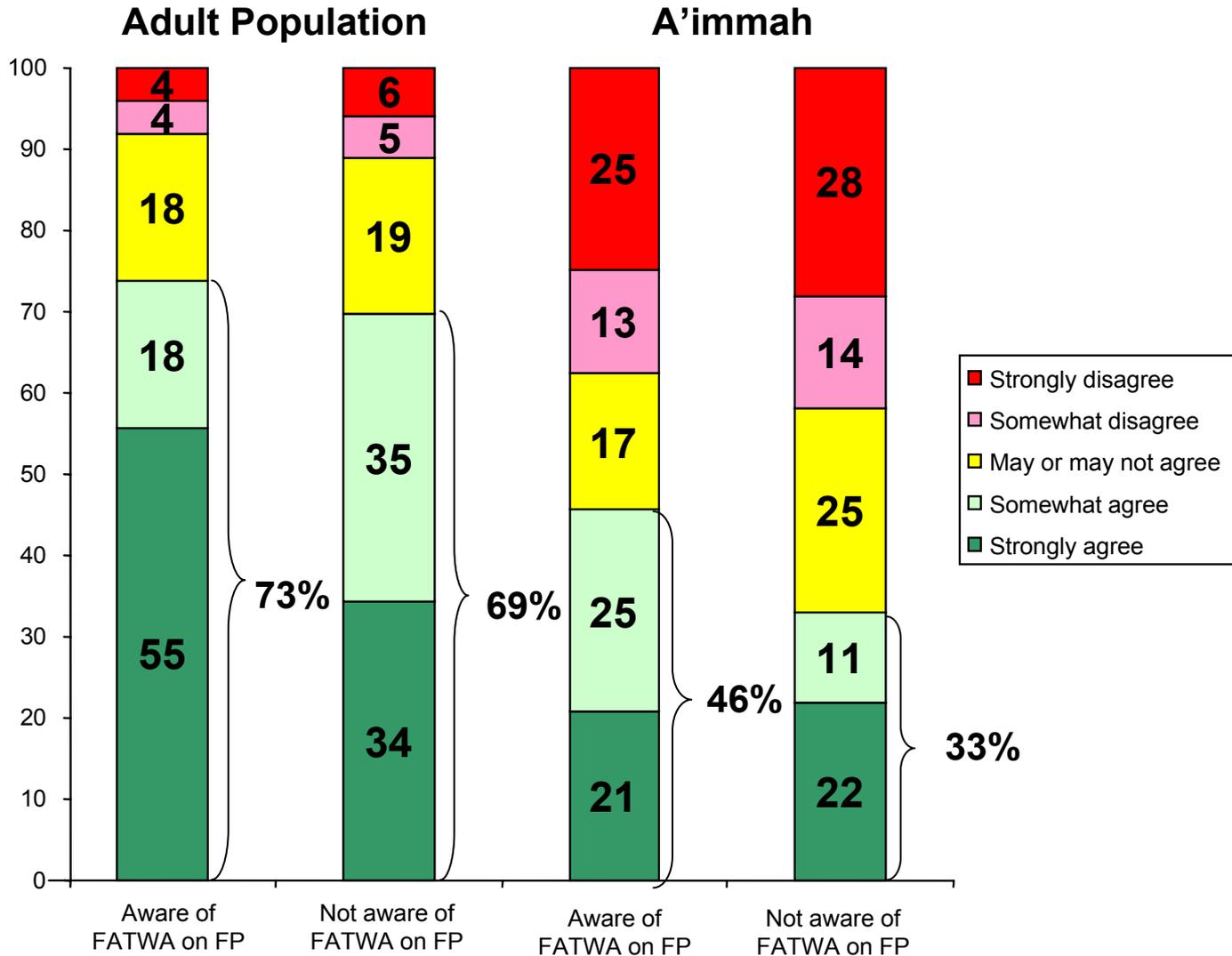
Table 4b: Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on FP

	TOTAL Adult Population	AREAS						TOTAL A'immah
		Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD)	4534	579	879	587	245	946	1298	
(UNWTD)	600	100	100	100	100	100	100	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly Agree	40	34	28	45	41	54	39	22
Somewhat Agree	30	35	44	19	27	18	34	17
May Agree/Disagree	19	18	23	28	19	13	16	22
Somewhat Disagree	5	8	4	5	6	2	6	13
Strongly Disagree	6	5	1	3	7	13	5	27

IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

**Chart 4: Agreement/Disagreement with the FATWA on FP
(Aware/not aware of the FATWA on FP)**

Base: Total Adults/A'immah



IV-B. Awareness/Disposition Towards the FATWA on Family Planning

Table 5: Reasons Why Agree with the FATWA on FP

	AREAS							FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
	TOTAL	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
	Adult Population									
Base: Total who agree with the FATWA on FP (WTD) (UNWTD)	3203	400	633	376	167	681	948	1260	3274	
	418	69	72	64	68	72	73	160	440	23*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
To improve quality of life and health of family/women	44	51	21	50	54	54	44	43	44	35
To manage family better	26	26	22	11	27	40	25	31	24	13
Economic reasons	23	13	15	25	24	19	34	13	27	22
FP is allowed in Islam	15	3	32	11	25	4	18	14	16	22
To control/limit the number of children	10	17	10	20	3	14	3	10	10	4
For birth spacing	10	6	10		7	8	16	9	10	13
Other positive comments	10	4	10	6	21	8	14	11	10	13

**very small base; read with caution*

Table 6: Reasons Why Disagree with the FATWA on FP

	AREAS							FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
	TOTAL	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
	Adult Population									
Base: Total who disagree with the FATWA on FP (WTD) (UNWTD)	483	75	44	47	32	142	143	1260	3274	
	65	13*	5*	8*	13*	15*	11*	160	440	24*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FP is not allowed in Islam	69	39	60	63	77	67	91	86	65	71
Perceived side effect of methods	3	8				7		9	4	17
Wants many children	14	31		13	15	40	9	9	15	13
Other negative comments	8	24	20	13	16			15	33	
Never tried FP	3	8		13	8			0	4	
Can not understand FP	*	15						6	2	
Couples should agree about FP	*		20		8				3	

**very small base; read with caution*

IV-C. Recall and Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

ADULT POPULATION

17. Awareness of a Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and Family Planning

Fifty-five percent of the adult population have heard of a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP. Jolo (77%) and Sultan Kudarat (75%) register the highest awareness and Lamitan, the lowest (23%). [Chart 5/Table 7]

More of those aware of the FATWA on FP claim to have heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (86%).

18. Messages and Benefits Communicated by Radio Spots

Among those who heard the radio spots, improving quality of life/health of family/women is the main message mentioned by respondents (33%) particularly those aware of the FATWA on FP. [Table 8]

19. Recalled Elements in Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and Family Planning

Sixty-nine percent of those who heard a radio ad that discussed Islam and FP recalled elements related to the FATWA radio spots. Jolo (84%) and Balindong (76%), register the highest incidence of related recall. Lamitan registers the poorest recall with only 39% related and 57% unrelated. [Table 9]

Although Bongao also posts a high level of unrelated recall (51%), this is somewhat balanced off by the level of related recall (65%).

Between the two FATWA radio spots, “Birth Spacing” (25%) radio spot appears to be better recalled than “Ask the Ustadz” (15%).

Some of the elements played back for “Birth Spacing” ad are “a woman notices another woman being weak and pale” (13%), “visit health center for further information on FP” (11%), and “woman was told to go to a health center by another woman” (10%).

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

ADULT POPULATION (cont'd)

20. When and Where Heard Radio Spots that Discussed Islam and Family Planning

Of those who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP:

- Most claim that they first heard it in the past 3 months (88%). [Table 10]
- Eighty-four percent claim to have been exposed to the radio spot more than once and from radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots (70%). [Table 10/11]
- Among these stations, DXMS 882 (15%), DXMM 927 (14%), DXDG 675 (12%) and DXMY 729 (10%) are cited far ahead of others.
- Practically all respondents from Bongao (100%), Jolo (95%) and Sultan Kudarat (85%) heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP from radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents credit radio stations that did not actually air the FATWA radio spots.

More of those aware of the FATWA on FP claimed to listen to radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots. [Table 11]

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

A'IMMAH

21. Awareness of a Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and Family Planning

More A'immah, on the other hand, claim to have heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (70%). [Chart 5]

22. Messages and Benefits Communicated by Radio Spots

Among A'immah who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP, 59% are able to verbalize the main message of the radio spots while 41% are not able to. [Table 8]

23. Recalled Elements in Radio Spot that discussed Islam and Family Planning

Sixty-four percent of A'immah recall elements related to FATWA radio spots. [Table 9]

- 19% of A'immah play back elements specific to the “Birth spacing” spot, e.g. *visit the health center for further information on FP* (12%), *many health providers recommend 3-5 years spacing between births of children* (10%) and *a woman notices another woman being weak and pale* (10%).
- A notable proportion recall general elements which can be attributed to both the “Birth Spacing” and “Ask the Ustadz” radio spots (36%).

As with the adult population, “Birth Spacing” is better recalled among A'immah (19%) than “Ask the Ustadz” (10%). [Table 10]

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

A'IMMAH (cont'd)

24. When and Where Heard Radio Spots that Discussed Islam and Family Planning

A'immah who have heard of a radio spot about Islam and FP say:

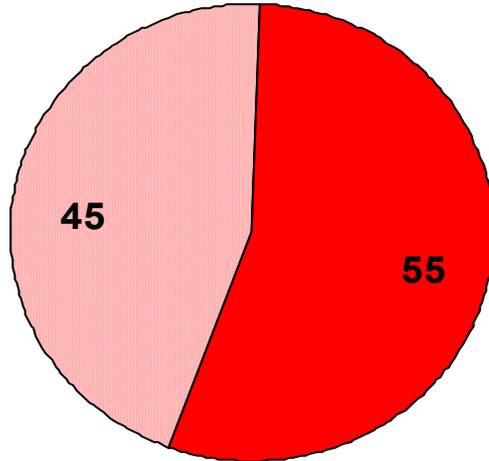
- They first heard of the radio spot at least 3 months ago (72%). [Table 10]
- Eighty-two percent claim to have heard the radio ads more than once.
- They credit stations which aired Islam and FP spots (76%) particularly, DXDG AM 675 registered highest (24%). However, 24% mention stations that did not air the FATWA radio spots. [Table 11]

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

Chart 5: Awareness of Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and FP

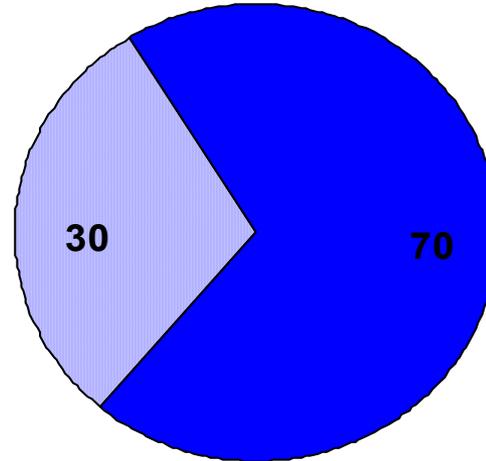
Base: Total Adults/A'immah

Adult Population



Not heard Heard

A'immah



Not heard Heard

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

Table 7: Awareness of Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and FP

	TOTAL Adult Population	AREAS						FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
		Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD)	4534	579	879	587	245	946	1298	1260	3274	
(UNWTD)	600	100	100	100	100	100	100	160	440	60
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Heard	55	49	77	23	49	75	43	86	43	70
Not heard	45	51	23	77	51	25	57	14	57	30

-significant at 95% confidence level

Table 8: Messages and Benefits Communicated by Radio Spots

	TOTAL Adult Population	FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
		AWARE	NOT AWARE	
BASE - Total who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (WTD)	2483	1260	3274	
(UNWTD)	316	160	440	42
	%	%	%	%
Improve Quality of Life/Health of Family/Women	33	40	28	29
FP is good for women's health	10	14	8	5
FP helps raise the status/quality of life of families	8	11	6	10
To better provide education, food and other basic needs of the family	8	8	8	10
Good health of the whole family	5	7	3	5
Birth Spacing	15	21	10	12
Control/Limit No. of Children	9	11	6	*
FP is allowed in Islam	8	6	9	10
To manage family well	7	6	7	10
Others	13	12	13	12
Can't Say	26	17	32	41

*figures below 3% are not included -significant at 95% confidence level

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

Table 9: Recalled Elements in Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and FP

	TOTAL Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	TOTAL A'immah
Base: Total who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (WTD)	2483	284	677	135	120	710	558	
(UNWTD)	316	49	77	23 ^a	49	75	43	42
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Related Recall^b	69	65	84	39	76	61	67	64
<i>Birth Spacing Radio Spot</i>	25	2	33	4	33	24	30	19
Copy Recall	22	2	33	4	29	19	28	19
Visit health center for further information on FP	11		14		16	5	21	12
Many has recommended 3-5 years spacing between births of children	5		16			*		10
Doctor says I'm anemic because of succeeding pregnancies	4		9			3	*	5
FP practice is in accordance with the teachings of Islam	4		10			*	5	*
Situational Recall	20	*	18	4	29	23	28	10
A woman notices another woman being weak and pale	13		14		22	20	12	*
Woman was told to go to a health center by another woman	10		5	4	16	13	19	
A woman advises another woman to space births	5	*	5	4	6	3	9	
<i>Ask the Ustadz Radio Spot</i>	15	6			18	37	14	10
Copy Recall	13	6			12	33	12	7
Visit health center for further information on FP	5				4	15	5	*
Ask you Imam or Ustadz about the FATWAH	5	4			2	16		
Situational Recall	15	6			16	37	14	10
Man's wife is weak from bleeding	11	6			12	24	12	
Man running to ask help for his wife	10	*			8	23	12	7
General Related Recall ^c	33	57	52	35	27	11	28	36
Visit health center for FP Information	14	10	20	9	8	7	21	5
FP is Allowed in Islam	12	22	21	13	10	5	5	17
FP/Birth Spacing is Good for the Health of Children	10	10	26	4	6		5	10
FP/Birth Spacing is Good for the Health of Wife/Women	10	12	25	4	6		5	10
Unrelated Recall ^d	26	51	26	57	20	7	30	21
Can't Recall	18	6	5	22	12	36	19	24

*figures below 3% are not included -significant at 95% confidence level

^avery small base; read with caution

^bA recall statement that is specifically correct must refer only to a specific test commercial. It may describe an element appearing in the test commercial and/or it may describe a new feature of technique in a campaign.

^cA kind of related recall that maybe common to a specific test commercial as well as to other commercials. For example, "visit health center for FP information" is common to both spots.

^dAny comments not found in the specific test commercial.

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

Table 10: When and Number of Times Heard Radio Spot that Discussed Islam and FP

	TOTAL Adult Population	TOTAL A'immah
Base: Total who have heard radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (WTD) (UNWTD)	2483 316 %	42 %
WHEN FIRST HEARD		
Past 7 Days	26	22
More than 1-3 Weeks Ago	26	21
More than 1-3 Months Ago	36	29
More than 3-6 Months Ago	4	14
More than 6 Months Ago	4	12
Can't Recall	4	2
NUMBER OF TIMES HEARD		
Once	16	19
Twice	21	19
Thrice	21	10
Four Times	10	10
Five Times	14	14
More than Five Times	18	29

IV-C. Recall & Comprehension of FATWA Radio Spots

Table 11: Radio Station Where Heard FATWA Radio Spots

	TOTAL Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	FATWAH ON FP		TOTAL A'immah
								AWARE	NOT AWARE	
BASE- Total who heard a radio spot that discussed Islam and FP (WTD)	2483	284	677	135	120	710	558	1086	1397	
(UNWTD)	316	49	77	23 ^a	49	75	43	138	178	42
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
RADIO STATION WHERE HEARD RADIO SPOT										
STATIONS THAT AIRED FATWA RADIO SPOTS	70	100	95	39	20	85	23	75	66	76
DXMS AM 882	15					51		21	10	3
DXMM AM 927	14	4	51					18	12	12
DXDG AM 675	12	96	3					8	15	24
DXMY AM 729	10					36		13	8	19
DXSM AM 774	5		8		12		12	4	6	10
MY RADIO	5		17					4	5	3
DXSO AM 774	3				6		12	*	5	
HOT FM	3		9		*			3	*	
OTHER STATIONS	28		3	39	80	15	77	23	32	24
DXAD AM 1323	13				55		47	6	19	14
DXSR (SALAM RADIO)	4				6		16	4	4	3
DXRM AM 1498	3				18		9	*	3	3
CANT RECALL/DONT KNOW	*		*	22				*	*	*

*figures below 3% are not included -significant at 95% confidence level -significant at 90% confidence level

IV-D. Awareness of and Perception on Family Planning and Methods

ADULT POPULATION

25. Knowledge about Family Planning

Sixty-one percent of the adult population claim they know something about FP. Claimed knowledge of FP is better among those aware of the FATWA on FP than those who are not. [Chart 6/Table 12]

Majority of those who know a little to a great deal about FP associate it with use of modern FP methods (70%). In particular, taking oral pill is the predominant modern FP method associated with FP (57%). [Table 13]

26. Awareness of Family Planning Methods

Among modern FP methods, 76% of the adult population in survey areas are aware of the male condom and oral pill. Oral pill (56%), however, registers a much higher spontaneous awareness than male condom (31%). [Chart 7a]

- LAM is the most known natural family planning method (34%).
- The better known traditional methods are herbs/roots or bark of trees (53%), calendar method (51%) and withdrawal (50%). [Chart 8a]
- Massaging the uterus (64%) and Coke and Cortal (57%), are the more popular folkloric methods.

27. Sources of Awareness of Family Planning Methods

Health providers and interpersonal associates such as close friends, acquaintances and relatives are the main sources of information of modern and traditional FP methods. [Table 14]

Radio and TV are relatively downplayed as sources of information on FP methods.

ADULT POPULATION (cont'd)

28. Importance of Practicing Family Planning

Among those who know a little to a great deal about FP, 71% find FP important. More of those aware of the FATWA on FP say practicing FP is important (80%). [Chart 9]

The predominant reasons cited why couples should practice FP are: [Chart 10]

- To improve quality of life and health of family/women (55%);
- For economic reasons (51%);
- For birth spacing/to control or limit number of children (30%); and,
- To manage family better (26%).

29. Agreement with Family Planning Statements

A great majority of the adult population agree with these statements on FP: [Chart 12]

- Refers to birth or child spacing (90%);
- Should be based on the principles of responsible parenthood and informed choice (81%);
- Does not refer to abortion, neither to birth control (80%); and
- All methods of contraception are allowed as long as they are in accordance with the Islamic Shariah and approved by a credible physician preferably a Muslim (78%).

ADULT POPULATION (cont'd)

30. Agreement/Disagreement with Couples Practicing Family Planning

Fifty-seven percent of the adult population agree with couples practicing FP. [Chart 14]

Among those who agree with couples practicing FP, 61% cite economic reasons. However, more respondents in Jolo mentioned improving the quality of life and health of family/women as their main reason (33%). [Table 16]

Other reasons mentioned are:

- To improve quality of life and health of family/women (25%);
- To manage family better (24%); and,
- Birth spacing/control and limit number of children (23%).

Sixty-three percent of those who disagree with couples practicing FP mention that FP is not allowed in Islam. Among survey areas, Bongao registers the lowest proportion of respondents who mention that FP is not allowed in Islam (29%). [Table 17]

More residents in Lamitan express concerns on having no money or that FP is expensive (28%).

A'IMMAH

31. Knowledge about Family Planning

Forty-one percent of A'immah interviewed say that they know something about FP. [Chart 6]

Among those who know a little to a great deal about FP, 64% associate it with use of modern FP methods. Like the adult population, taking oral pill is the predominant modern FP method associated with FP (52%). However, a substantial number also mentions birth spacing/limit number of children (40%). [Table 13]

32. Awareness of Family Planning Methods

A'immah's awareness of various modern FP methods is generally lower than that of the adult population. [Chart 7b]

- The oral pill (70%) and male condom (70%) are the more popular modern FP methods known to A'immah.
- Among the traditional methods, herbs/roots/bark of tree is the better known method (60%); among the folkloric methods, massaging the uterus is the better known (58%). [Chart 8b]

33. Sources of Awareness of Family Planning Methods

A'immah aware of tubal ligation (77%) and oral pills (62%) attribute health providers as the main source of awareness. Those aware of male condom learned of this through informal word-of-mouth from:[Table 15]

- acquaintances (41%);
- close friends (36%); and,
- relatives (26%).

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

A'IMMAH (cont'd)

34. Importance of Practicing Family Planning

Forty-eight percent of A'immah say that practicing FP is important. [Chart 9]

Among those who find FP practice important, the predominant reasons cited are: [Chart 10]

- To improve quality of life and health of family/women (68%);
- For economic reasons (44%);
- For birth spacing/to control or limit number of children (28%); and,
- To manage family better (16%).

35. Agreement with Family Planning Statements

Overall, while a majority of A'immah agree with the FP statements shown to them, agreement is less than the adult population. As in the adult population, "FP refers to birth spacing" registers the highest agreement (75%). [Chart 12]

36. Agreement/Disagreement with Couples Practicing Family Planning

Twenty percent of A'immah agree with couples practicing FP. [Chart 14]

Among A'immah who agree with couples practicing FP, 50% cite economic reasons. [Table 16]

Other reasons mentioned are:

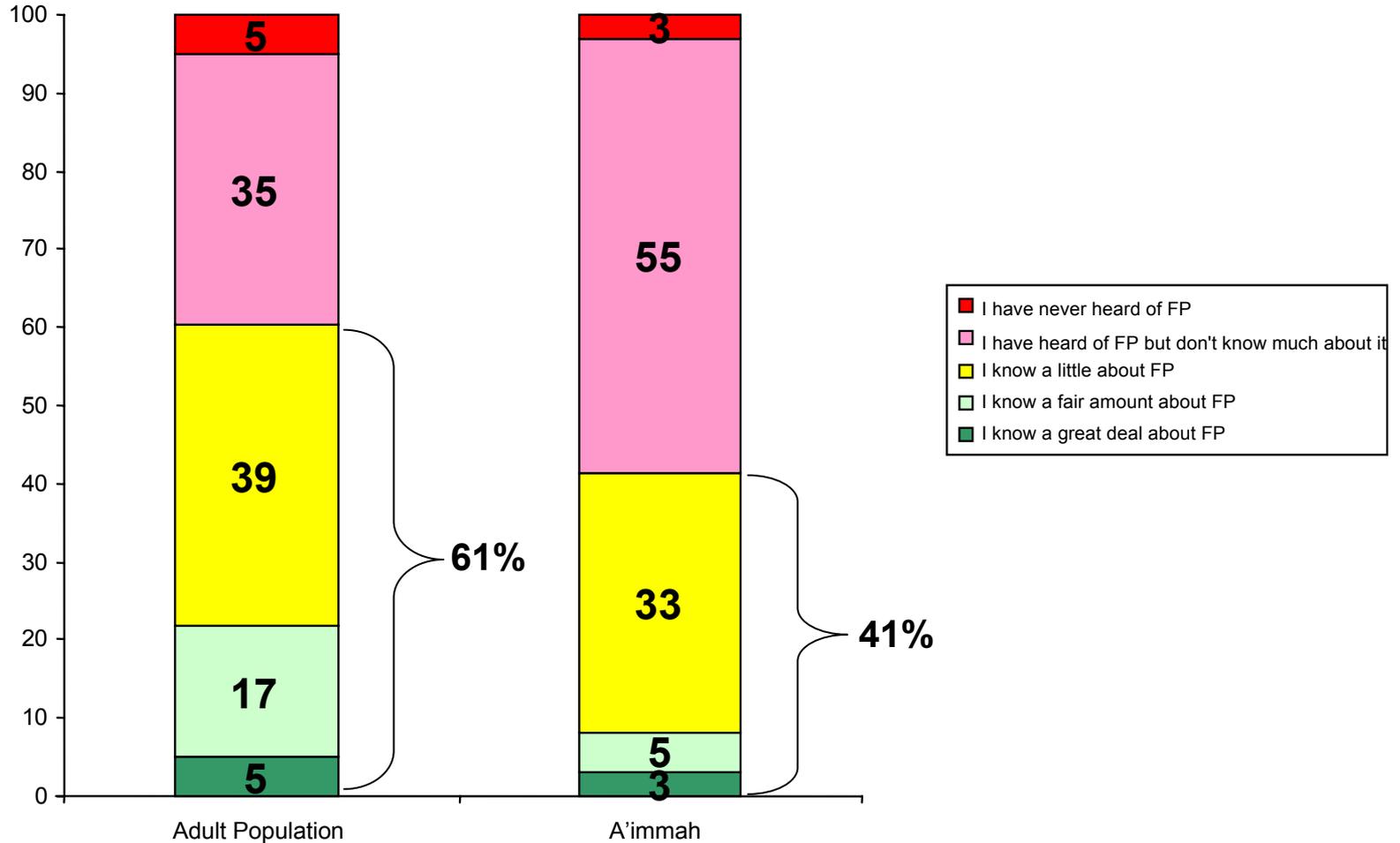
- To improve quality of life and health of family/women (42%); and,
- To manage family better (25%).

Like the adult population, the reason why A'immah disagree with couples practicing FP is the perception that FP is not allowed in Islam (68%). [Table 17]

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 6: Degree of Knowledge on FP

Base: Total Adults/A'immah



IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Table 12: Degree of Knowledge on FP vs. Awareness of the FATWA on FP

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP		TOTAL
	Adult Population	AWARE	NOT AWARE	A'immah
BASE - Total Adults /Total A'immah (WTD)	4534	1260	3274	
(UNWTD)	600	160	440	60
	%	%	%	%
I know a great deal about family planning	5	8	3	3
I know a fair amount about family planning	17	21	16	5
I know a little about family planning	39	41	38	33
I have heard about family planning but don't know much about it	35	30	37	55
I have never ever heard of family planning	5	*	6	3

Table 13: What Know About FP

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP		TOTAL
	Adult Population	AWARE	NOT AWARE	A'immah
Base - Total w ho know a little to a great deal about FP (WTD)	2756	1260	3274	
(UNWTD)	354	160	440	25 ^a
	%	%	%	%
Use of modern FP methods - net	70	74	68	64
Take oral pills	57	61	55	52
Using condom	25	24	25	20
Injection/depo	22	23	21	28
Using IUD	12	10	12	4
Ligation	7	*	9	4
Use of traditional FP methods - net	28	20	32	28
Withdrawal	15	11	17	20
Using the calendar	11	7	13	12
Drinking bitter barks of tree	5	*	6	0
Birth spacing/control/limit the number of children -net	24	24	23	40
To control pregnancy	10	10	10	16
Birth spacing	10	9	10	16
Limit the number of children	6	8	5	8
For a better/happy family life - net	3	4	*	4

*figures below 3% are not included

^avery small base; read with caution

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 7a: Awareness of Modern FP Methods (Adult Population)

Base: Total Adults

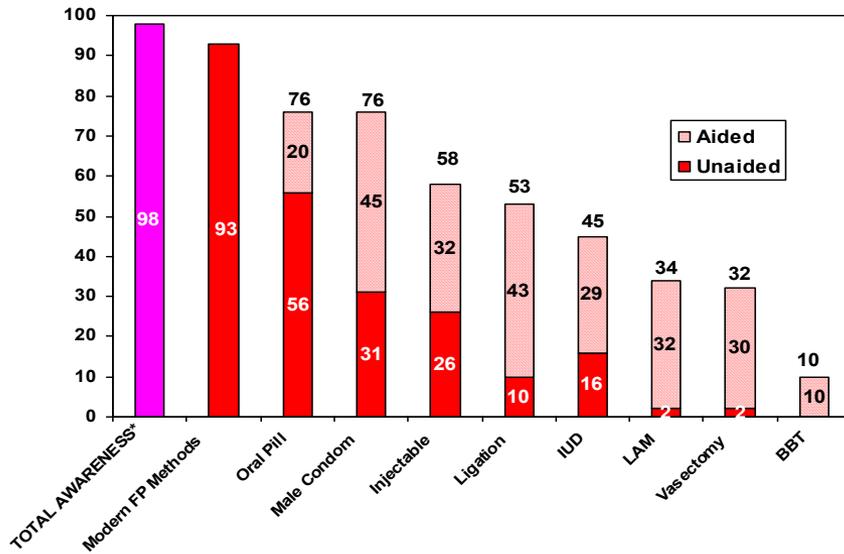
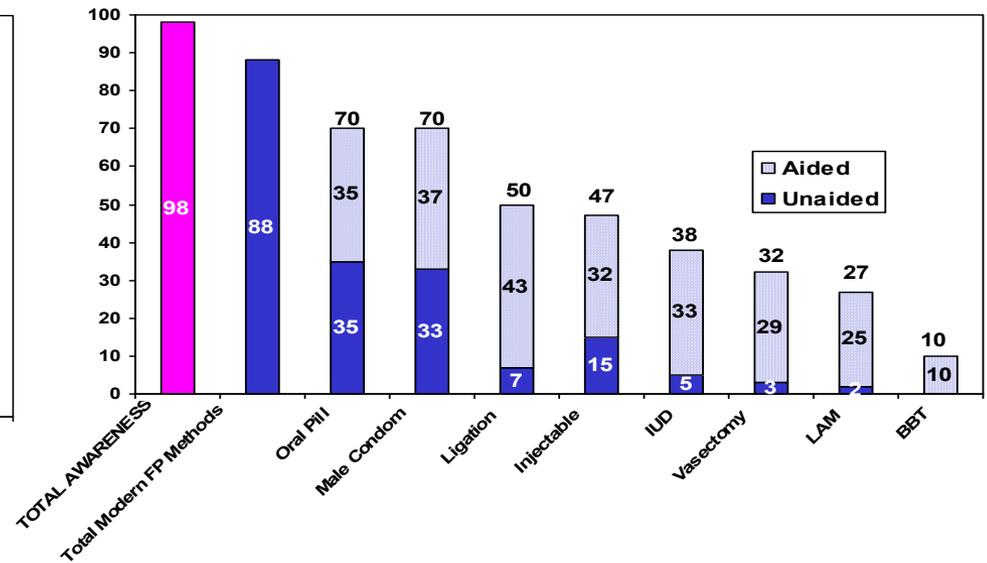


Chart 7b: Awareness of Modern FP Methods (A'immah)

Base: Total A'immah



*total awareness includes all FP methods (modern, traditional, folkloric)

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 8a: Awareness of Traditional and Folkloric FP Methods (Adult Population)

Base: Total Adults

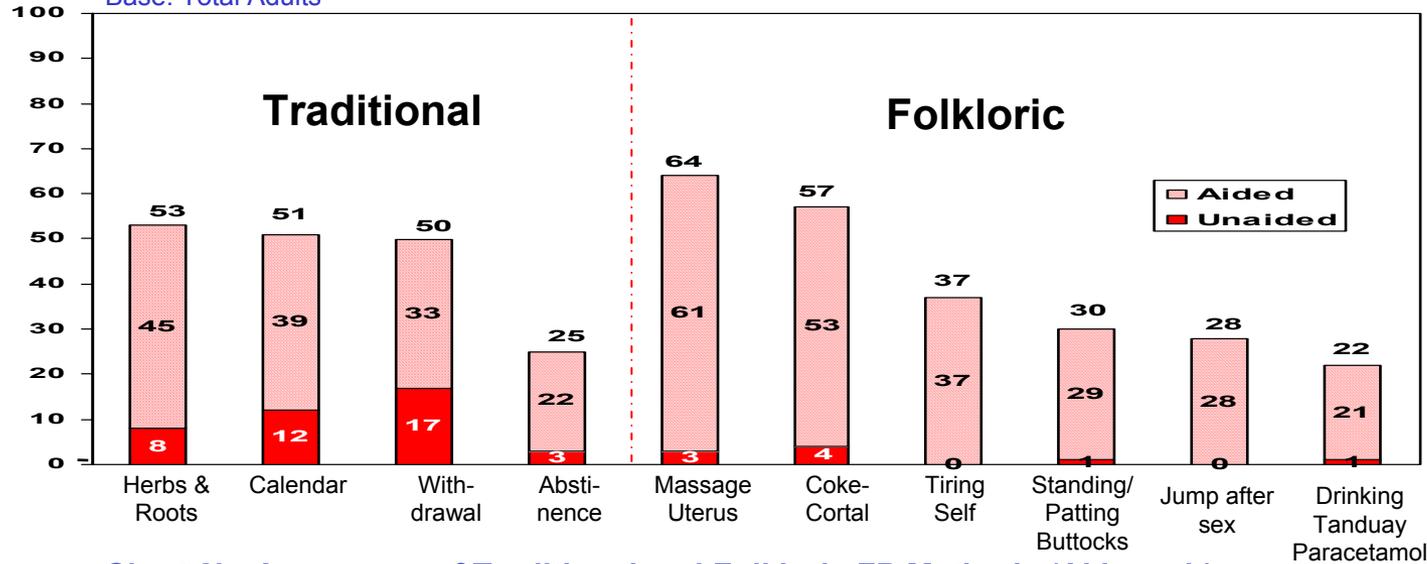
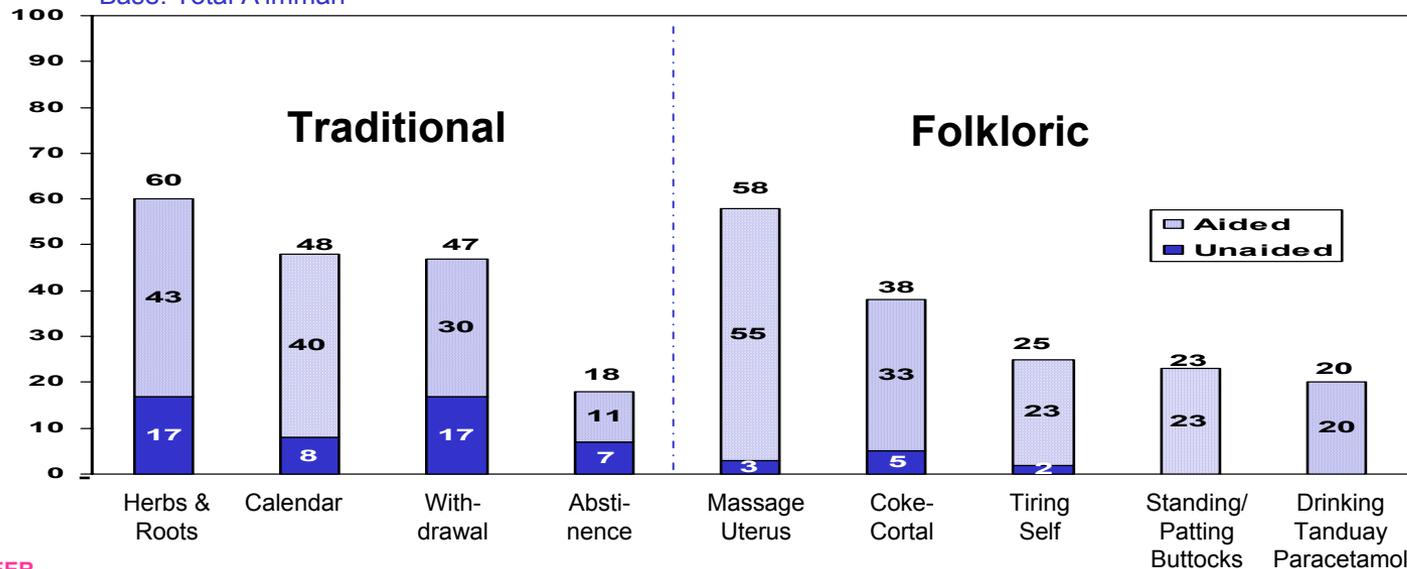


Chart 8b: Awareness of Traditional and Folkloric FP Methods (A' immah)

Base: Total A'immah



IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Table 14: Sources of Awareness of FP Methods (Adult Population)

	ORAL PILL	IUD	INJECTABLE/ DEPO	TUBAL LIGATION	VASECTOMY	MALE CONDOM	LAM / FULL BREAST-FEEDING	CALENDAR/ RHYTHM METHOD	WITH-DRAWAL	HERBS / ROOTS	ABSTINENCE
Base: Total aware of any FP method (WTD)	3453	2055	2640	2413	1446	3444	1557	2289	2275	2418	1134
(UNWTD)	443	268	343	302	179	448	200	302	286	332	138
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Health Providers	53	59	60	56	45	34	35	31	28	7	7
Health Center	39	44	43	38	31	22	23	21	21	4	4
Doctor	13	14	10	15	13	6	3	9	10	*	2
Nurse	10	12	10	15	10	6	5	7	6	*	2
Midwife	28	33	34	26	20	14	19	14	13	2	1
Public Hospital/Clinic	18	20	9	24	21	16	14	5	10	2	3
Doctor	11	10	7	16	11	6	4	5	4	*	2
Midwife	5	6	*	5	4	8	5	*	2		1
Nurse	4	5	4	4	8	4	6	*	4		2
Media	22	24	17	19	26	28	13	12	16	5	6
Radio	11	12	8	7	8	10	8	5	2	3	1
TV	5	4	4	6	14	15	*	3	7	*	1
Relatives	20	14	20	18	18	15	45	30	31	52	25
Brother/sister-in-law	4	*	7	7	5	6	7		9	6	*
Parents	6	3	1	4	6	4	29	8	10	40	15
Brother/sister	7	4	4	6	6	3	10	6	8	3	5
Acquaintance	24	24	16	19	24	25	20	32	31	16	26
Close Friend	27	23	24	21	22	37	19	28	32	15	31

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Table 15: Sources of Awareness of FP Methods (A'immah)

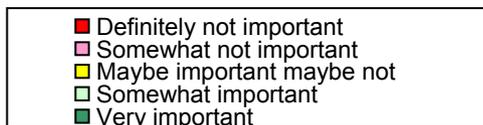
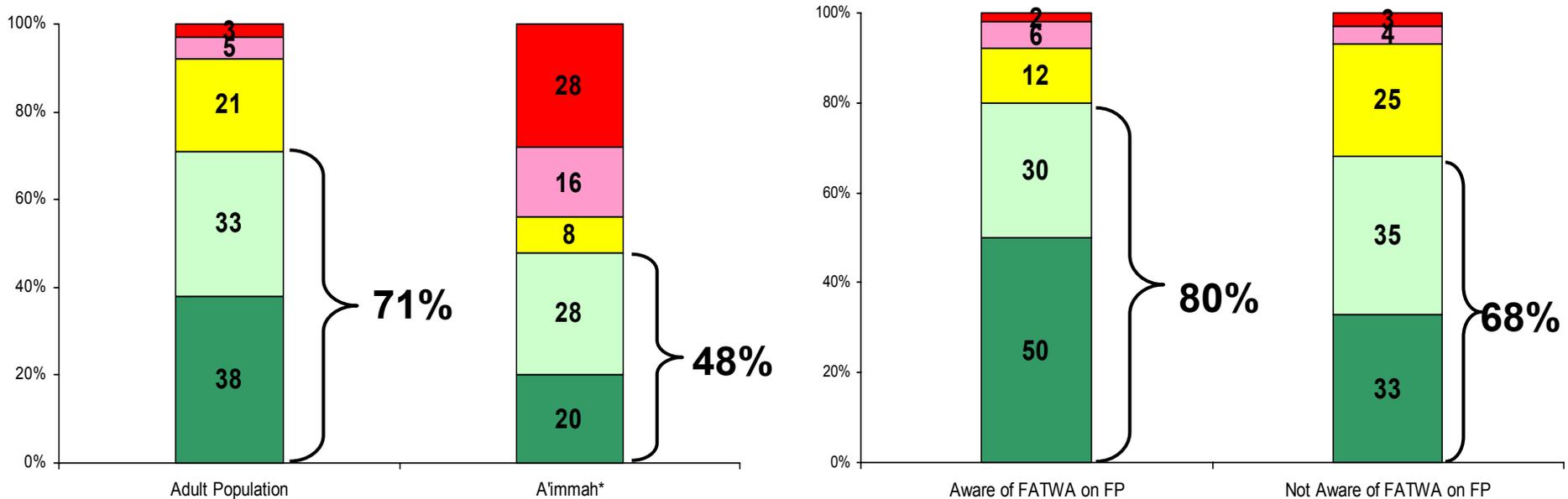
	ORAL PILL	MALE CONDOM	TUBAL LIGATION
Base: Total aware of any FP method (UNWTD)	42 %	42 %	30 %
Health Providers - net	62	38	77
Health Center - net	33	19	47
Doctor	19	2	27
Nurse	14	5	17
Midwife	17	14	33
Public Hospital/Clinic - net	31	19	43
Doctor	19	12	30
Midwife	17	10	20
Media - net	17	17	13
Radio	12	7	13
TV		10	3
Relatives - net	14	26	13
Brother/sister-in-law	5	17	3
Parents	5	12	3
Brother/sister	7	10	
Acquaintance	26	41	17
Close Friend	14	36	7

**Figures below 10% not included*

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 9: Importance of Practicing FP

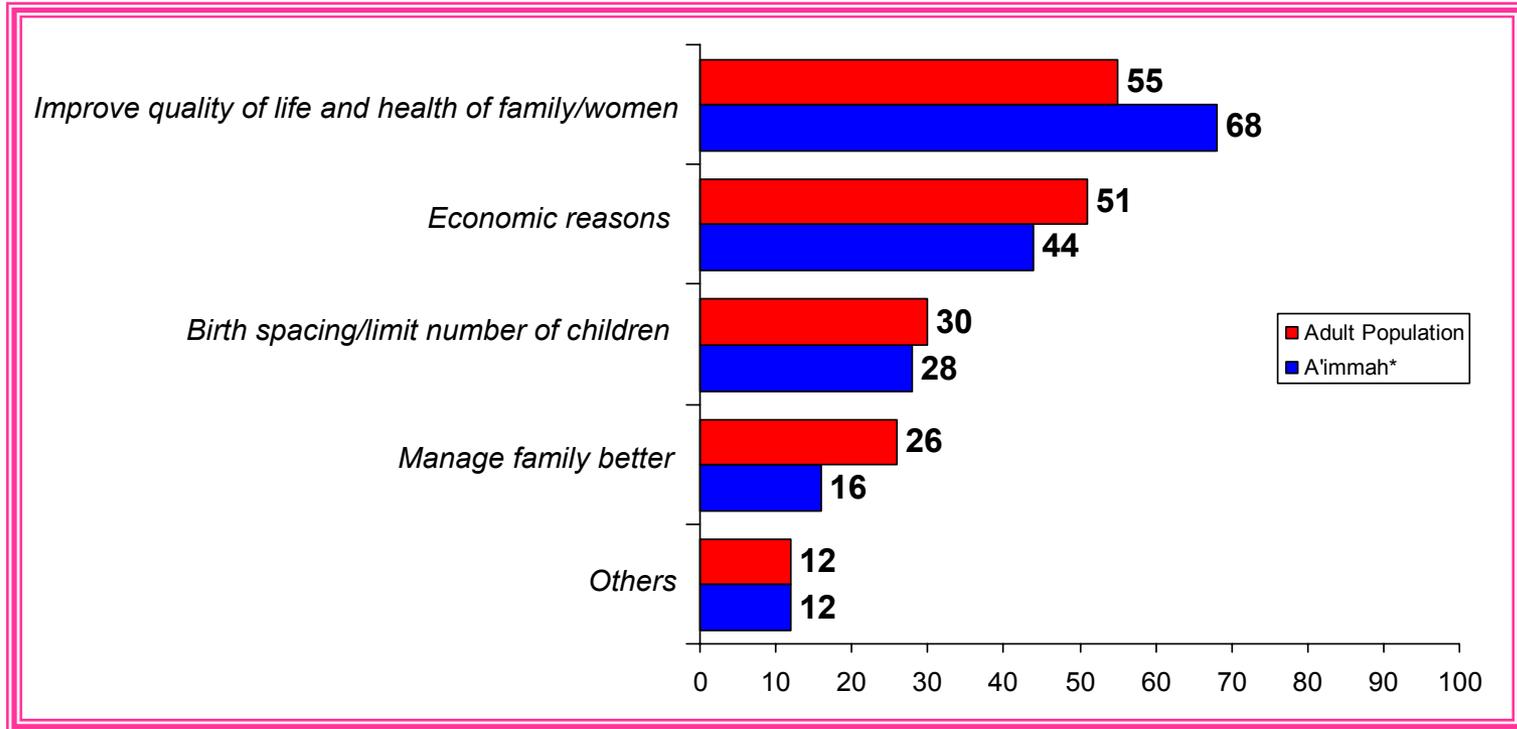
Base: Total who know a little to a great deal about FP



IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 10: Reasons Why Couples Should Practice FP

Base: Total who know a little to a great deal about FP

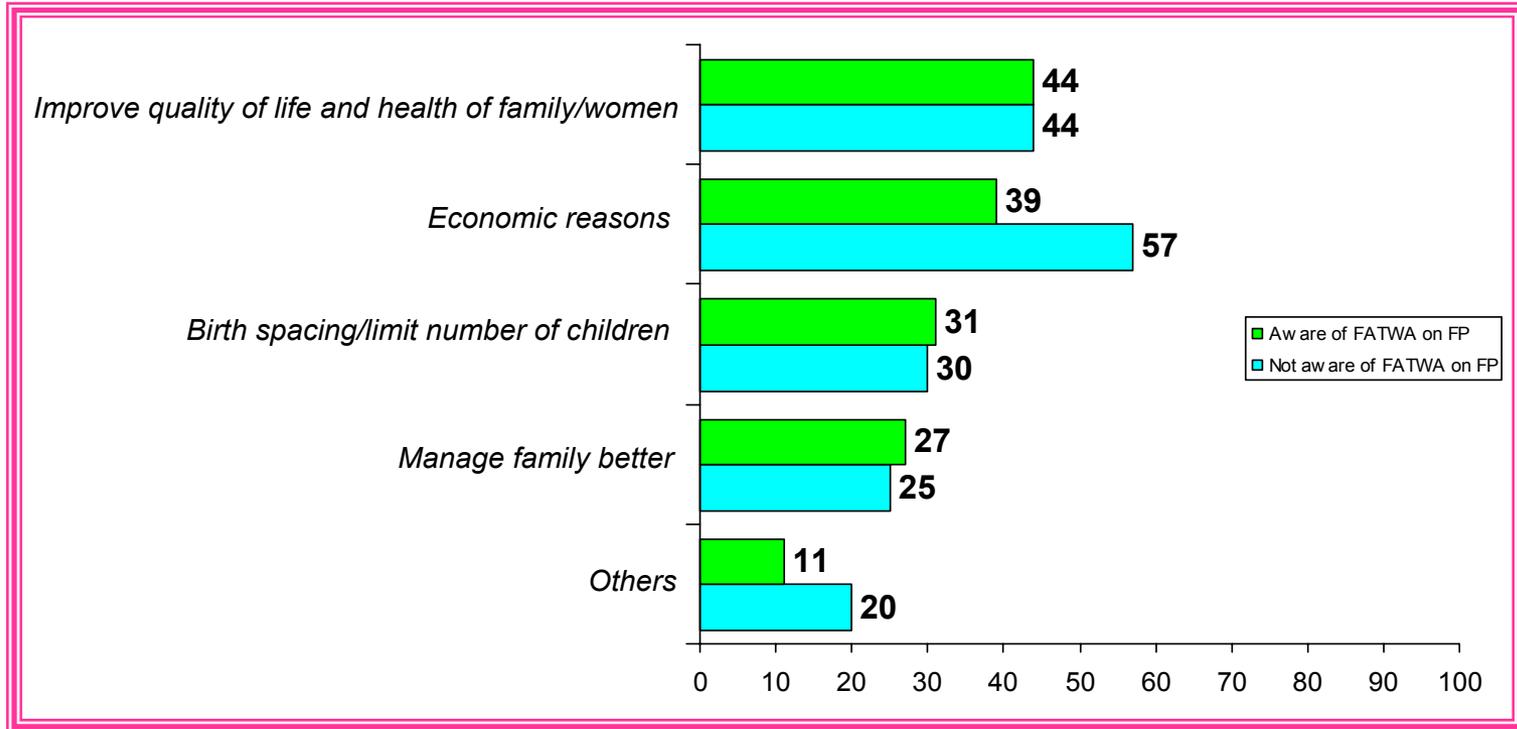


*very small base (n=25); read with caution

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 11: Reasons Why Couples Should Practice FP (Aware vs. Not Aware of the FATWA on FP)

Base: Total adults who know a little to a great deal about FP

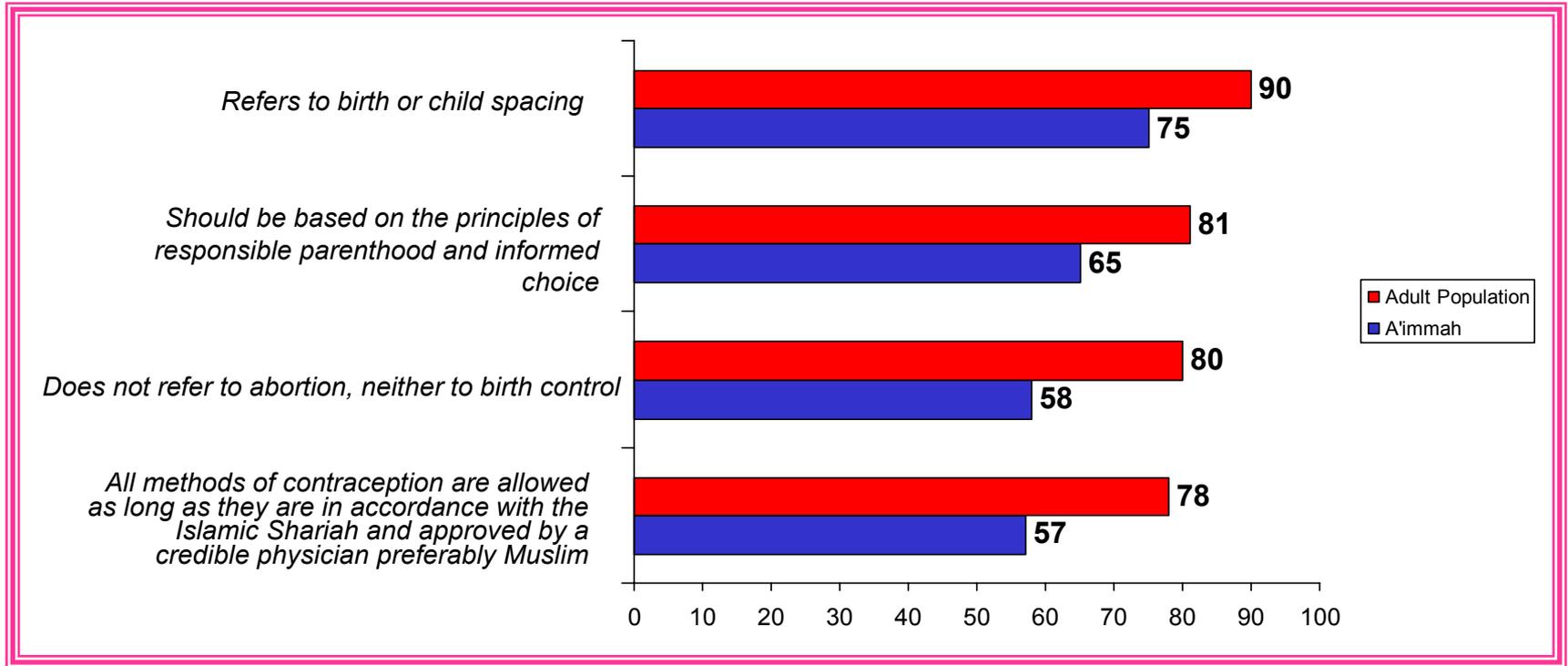


**very small base (n=25); read with caution*

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 12: Agreement with FP Statements

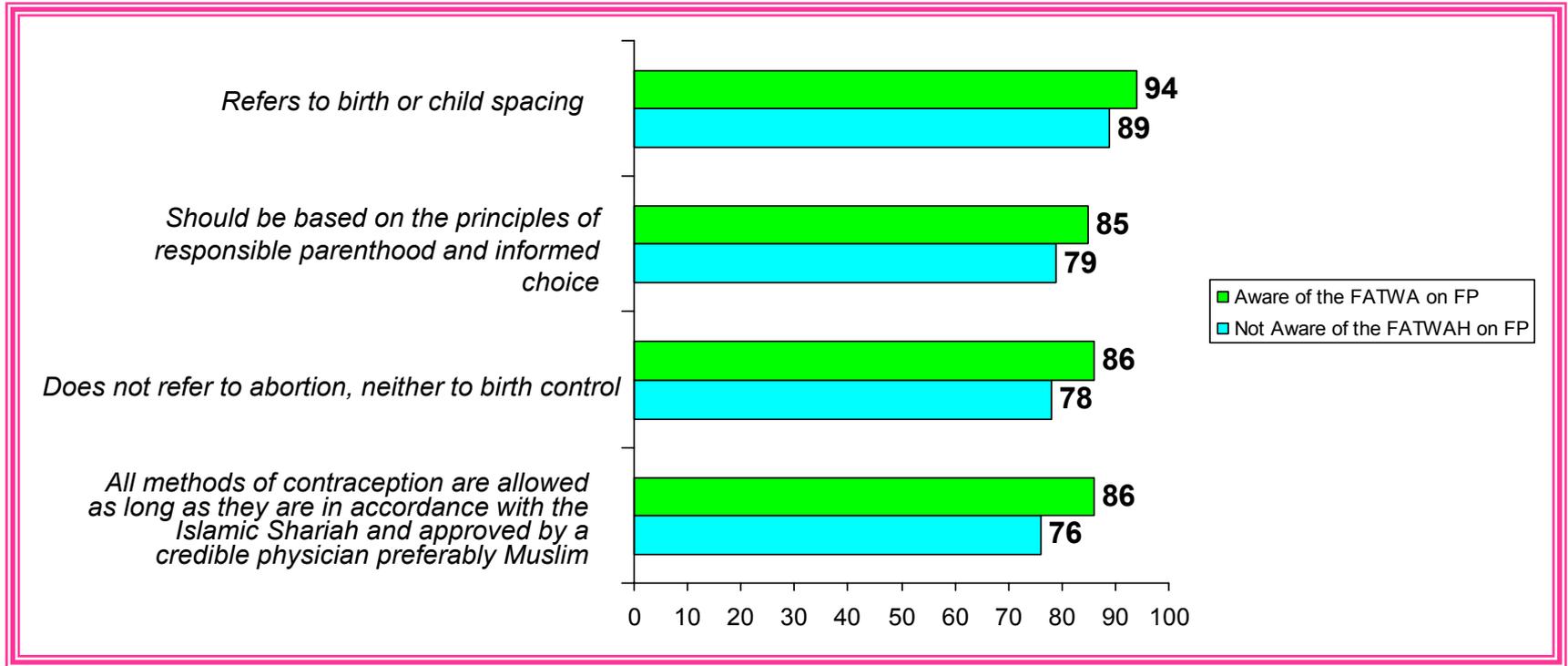
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 13: Agreement with FP Statements (Aware vs. Not Aware of the FATWA on FP)

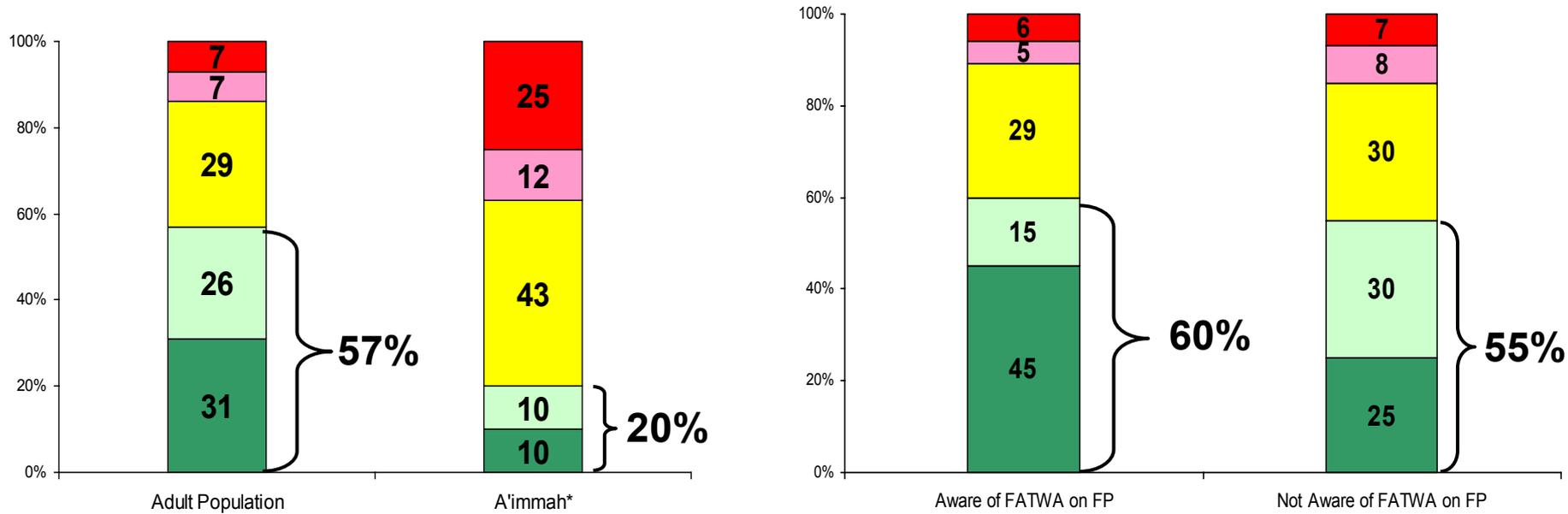
Base: Total Adults



IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Chart 14: Agreement/Disagreement with Couples Practicing FP

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



- Strongly disagree
- Somewhat disagree
- May agree/disagree
- Somewhat agree
- Strongly agree

IV-D. Awareness of and Perceptions on Family Planning and Methods

Table 16: Reasons Why Agree with Couples Practicing FP

	AREAS							FATWA ON FP		Total A'immah
	Total Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
Base: Total who agree with Muslim couples practicing FP (WTD)	2562	301	448	346	130	558	779	1260	3274	
(UNWTD)	334	52	51	59	53	59	60	160	440	12*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Economic reasons	61	40	25	68	68	75	75	61	61	50
Improve quality of life and health of family/women	25	29	33	12	30	27	22	20	18	42
To manage family better	24	17	24	12	30	29	28	25	24	25
Birth spacing/to control or limit number of children	23	27	28	31	30	15	18	23	22	8
FP is allowed in Islam	7	4	8	3	4	3	12	3	9	
Others	8	14	*	9	8	10	12	7	8	17

*figures below 3% not included -significant at 95% confidence level

Table 17: Reasons Why Disagree with Couples Practicing FP

	AREAS							FATWA ON FP		Total A'immah
	Total Adult Population	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE	
Base: Total who disagree with Muslim couples practicing FP	634	98	35	65	34	142	260	1260	3274	
	81	17 ^a	4 ^a	11 ^a	14 ^a	15 ^a	20 ^a	160	440	22*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
FP is not allowed in Islam	63	29	50	55	71	60	80	66	62	68
Wants to have children	26	35	25	18	29	33	20	37	23	23
Practicing FP is a sin	15		25		14	13	25	8	17	32
FP has side effects	12	18				13	15		15	14
Others	7	6		27		7	5	21	4	
No money/expensive	3			28				4	1	

* figures below 3% not included -significant at 95% confidence level

IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

37. Family Planning Methods Used

Among married and single respondents, 29% say they have tried using a FP method. [Table 18]

In total, modern methods are more often used than traditional (21% vs. 15%). Specifically, oral pills (11%) and withdrawal (9%) are the top two methods often used. [Table 19]

Thirty-two percent of married respondents claim they have tried using a FP method. [Chart 15]

Among married respondents who never use any FP method, the main reasons cited are: they still want to have children (31%), perceived side-effects (19%) and FP is not allowed in Islam (16%).

[Table 20]

Like the adult population, married respondents more often used modern than traditional methods (35% vs. 25%). [Chart 16]

38. Sources of Influence

Informal word-of-mouth (21%) such as acquaintances, parents, close friends, brothers/sisters and neighbors and health centers (13%) are the sources of influence of married respondents who used a FP method often. [Chart 17]

IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

Table 18: Ever Tried/Never Tried Any FP Method

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
<i>BASE - TOTAL MARRIED/SINGLE (WTD)</i>	4534	1260	3274
<i>(UNWTD)</i>	600	160	440
	%	%	%
AWARE OF FP METHODS	98	98	97
EVER TRIED ANY FP METHOD	29	33	28
NEVER TRIED ANY FP METHOD	69	65	70
NOT AWARE OF FP METHOD	3	2	3

Table 19: FP Method Ever Tried

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
<i>BASE - TOTAL MARRIED/SINGLE (WTD)</i>	4534	1260	3274
<i>(UNWTD)</i>	600	160	440
	%	%	%
MODERN METHODS	21	26	19
ORAL PILL	11	14	10
INJECTABLE/DEPO/DMPA	6	8	5
MALE CONDOM	5	7	5
TUBAL LIGATION/FEMALE STERILIZATION	3	2	3
NATURAL FAMILY PLANNING METHODS	3	5	2
LAM OR FULL BREASTFEEDING	2	5	1
TRADITIONAL METHODS	15	18	13
WITHDRAWAL	9	13	7
HERBS,ROOTS OR BARK OF A TREE	4	4	4
CALENDAR/RHYTHM	4	3	4
FOLKLORIC PRACTICES	6	7	6

* figures 1% below not included

 -significant at 95% confidence level

IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

Chart 15: Whether Used Any Method to Prevent/Delay Pregnancy

Base: Total Married

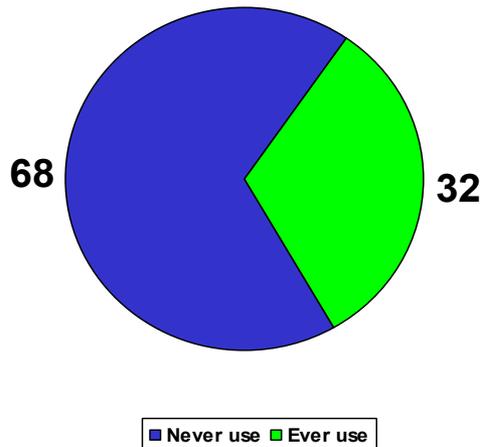


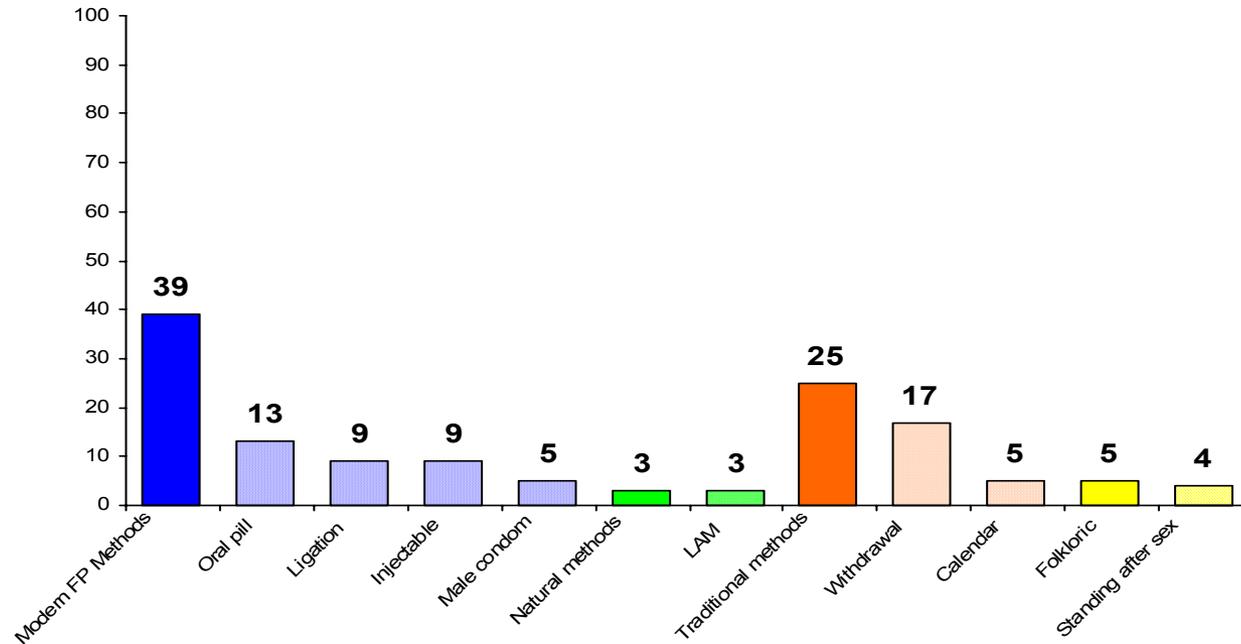
Table 20: Reasons Why Never Use Any to Delay /Prevent Pregnancy

BASE- Total married who never used any FP method (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
	2307	574	1733
	304	73	231
	%	%	%
Don't have/to have more/many children	31	18	19
Perceived side-effects	22	28	20
FP is not allowed in Islam	16	13	17
Not knowledgeable/familiar with FP	13	12	13
Husband/parents doesn't want	5	4	5

IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

Chart 16: FP Method Used Most Often

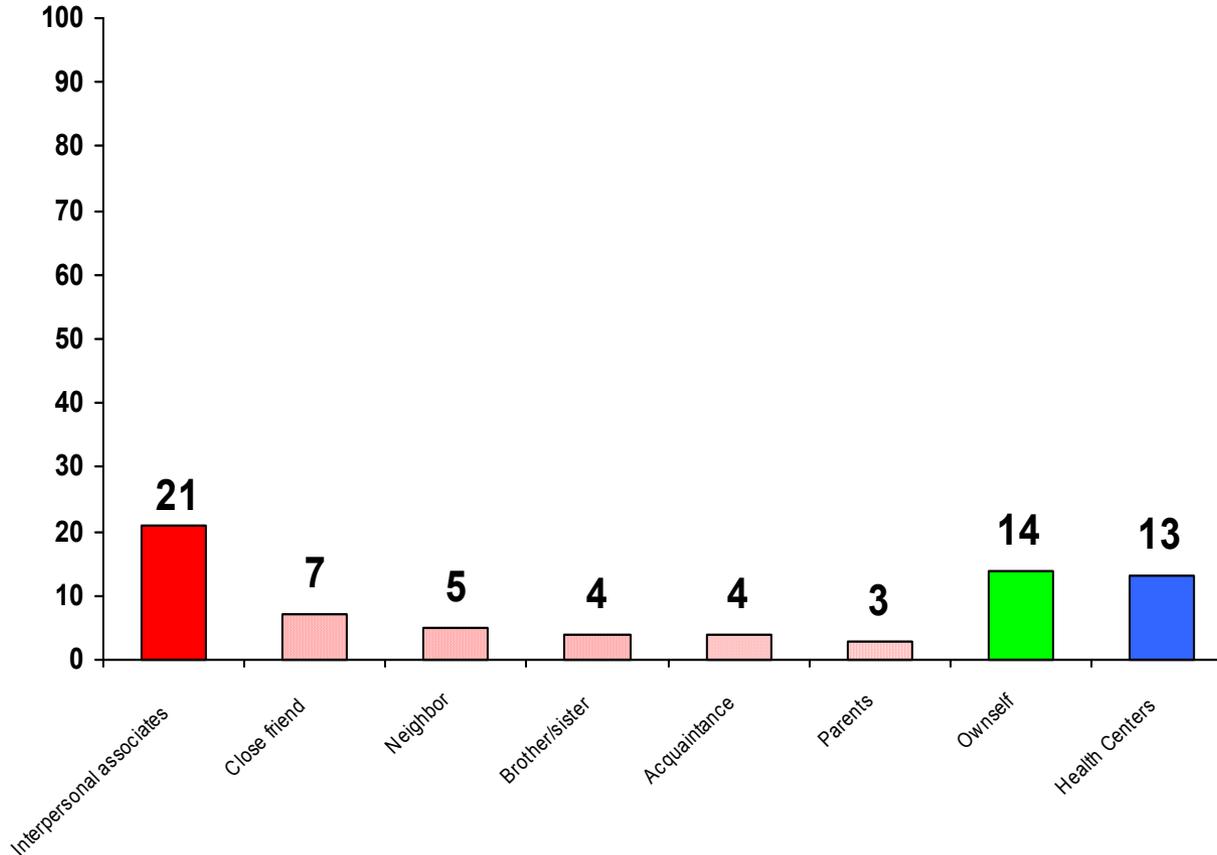
Base: Total married who ever tried any FP method



IV-E. Practice of Family Planning (Adult Population)

Chart 17: Who/What Influenced Respondent to Use FP Method Use Most Often

Base: Total married who ever tried any FP method and aware of the FATWA on FP



IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

39. Discussion on Family Planning to Prevent Pregnancy

Twenty-six percent of the adult population claim to have discussed with other people about FP/FP methods to prevent pregnancy in the past 3 months. [Chart 18]

40. Whether Encourage/Discourage about Family Planning

Among those who discussed with other people about FP/FP methods to prevent pregnancy, 52% say they encouraged other people to practice FP while 46% say they were encouraged by other people to practice FP. [Chart 19a]

However, 38% admit that they neither encouraged or discouraged other people to practice FP while 42% say they were neither encouraged nor discouraged by other people from practicing FP. [Chart 19b]

41. Persons Talked to about Family Planning

Persons that respondents talked to about FP are mostly interpersonal associates (75%) and their spouses/partners (54%). [Chart 20]

42. Who Should Decide about Family Planning Matters

Fifty-four percent of the adult population say that both man and woman should decide on FP matters. Notably, though, 24% of the adult population believes it should be the man alone who should decide on FP matters. [Table 21]

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

Chart 18: Whether or Not Talked to Anyone about FP/Methods to avoid Pregnancy in past 3 months
Base: Total Married/single

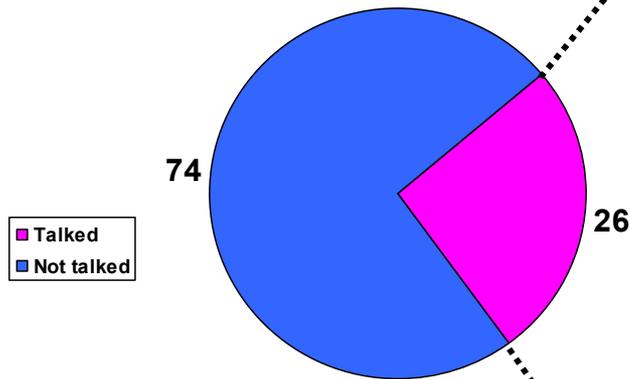


Chart 19a: Whether or Not Encouraged/Discouraged Other People about FP
Base: Total Married/single with boyfriend/girlfriend who talked to anyone about FP in past 3 months

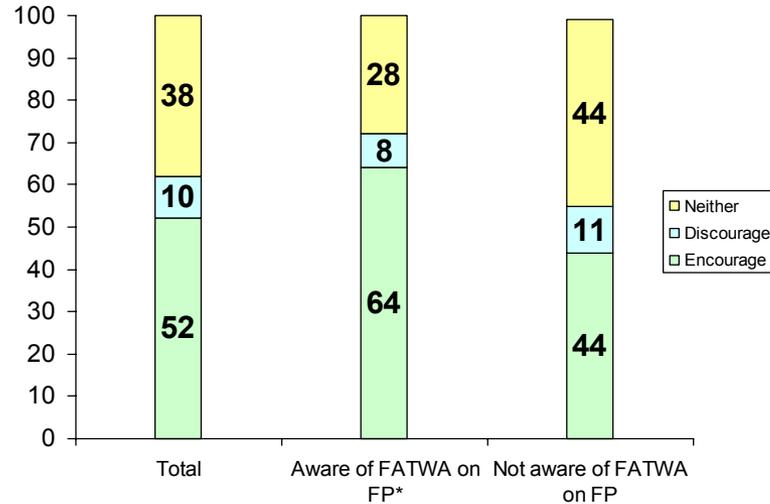
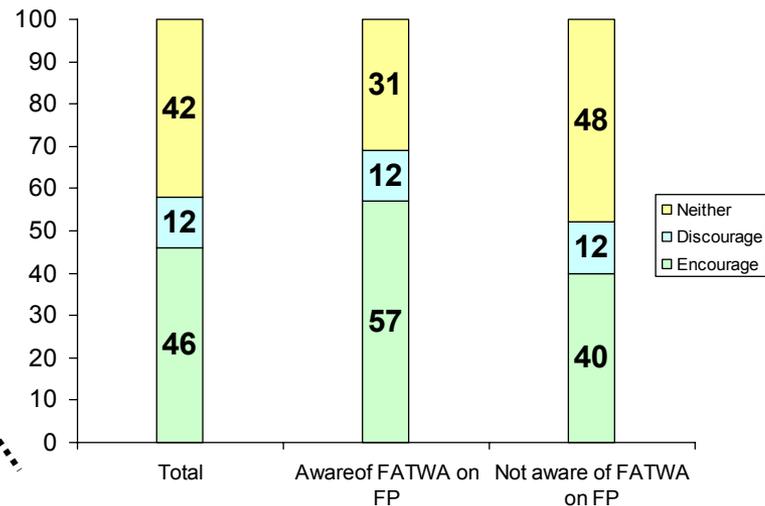


Chart 19b: Whether or Not Encouraged/Discouraged by Other People about FP
Base: Total Married/single who talked to anyone about FP in past 3 months



*significant at 95% confidence level

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

Chart 20: Persons Talked to About FP within past 3 Months

Base: Total Married/single who discussed FP/methods to avoid pregnancy with anyone in past 3 months

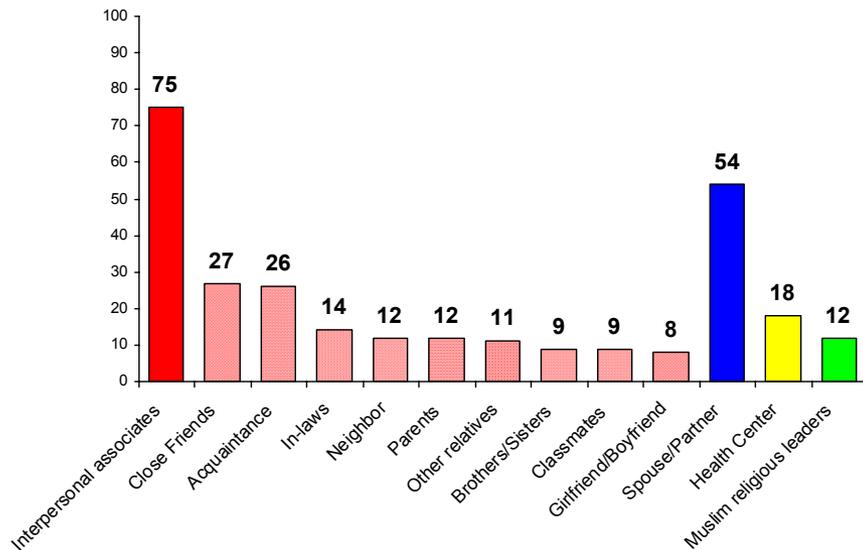


Table 21: Who Should Decide on FP Matters

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
Base: Total married/single (wtd)	3396	926	2470
(unwtd)	448	119	329
	%	%	%
Both man and woman	54	55	54
Man	24	23	24
Woman	17	17	17
Never discuss	5	5	5

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

43. Degree of Comfort/Willingness to Discuss Family Planning with Spouse/Partner

Among those who discussed FP/methods to avoid pregnancy with their spouse/partner in the past three months, 86% say they are comfortable and willing to openly discuss about FP/methods. [Table 22]

- Forty-three percent claim they encouraged their spouse/partner while 42% say they were encouraged by their spouse/partner to practice FP (42%).
- Still, about the same proportion admit that they neither encouraged/discouraged (42%) nor was encouraged/discouraged by their spouse/partner (40%) to practice FP during their discussions.
- Most talk about topics on use of modern FP methods (53%) and birth control (31%). Specifically, oral pills (31%) and injectable (20%) were the top two modern methods discussed. [Table 23]

44. Importance of Spouse's/Partner's Opinion About Family Planning

Sixty-three of married respondents claim that their spouse/partner's opinion on FP matters is important. In fact, more of those aware of the FATWA on FP consider their spouse/partner's opinion important (74%). [Table 24]

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

Table 22: Degree of Comfort/Willingness and Whether Encouraged/Discouraged to Practice Family Planning

Base: Total married/single who discussed FP/methods to avoid pregnancy with spouse/partenerin past 3 months (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
	737	285	451
	91	34	57
	%	%	%
DEGREE OF COMFORT/WILLINGNESS TO TALK OPENLY ABOUT FP/METHODS TO AVOID PREGNANCY			
Very comfortable/willing	48	51	46
Somewhat comfortable/willing	38	41	36
Somewhat uncomfortable/unwilling	8	8	9
Very uncomfortable/unwilling	*		1
No boyfriend/girlfriend	6		9
WHETHER RESPONDENT ENCOURAGED/DISCOURAGED SPOUSE/ PARTNER/GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND TO PRACTICE FP			
Encouraged	43	53	35
Discouraged	7	5	15
Neither encouraged/discouraged	42	39	40
Never discussed	3	3	1
No boyfriend/girlfriend	6		9
WHETHER ENCOURAGED/DISCOURAGED BY SPOUSE/ PARTNER/GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND TO PRACTICE FP			
Encouraged me	42	54	37
Discouraged me	11	3	9
Neither encouraged/discouraged me	40	39	43
Never discussed	*	4	3
No boyfriend/girlfriend	6		9

*figures below 3% not included

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

Table 23: Topics Discussed About Family Planning with Spouse/Partner in Past 3 Months

Base: Total married who discussed FP/methods to avoid pregnancy with anyone in past 3 months (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
	842	285	451
	111	34	57
	%	%	%
Use of modern FP methods	53	49	55
Pills	31	26	34
Injectable/DEPO	20	18	22
Male condom	11	14	9
Ligation	6	3	8
Birth spacing/limit/control number of children	31	33	29
Use of traditional FP methods	11	7	13
Withdrawal	4	3	5
Herbal Medicine	3	2	4
Manage family better	8	10	8
Less burden of taking care of children	6	10	4
Economic reasons	6	4	7
Prices of commodities are high	4		
Obstacles to FP	5	4	6
May have side effects	3		5
Improve quality of life and health of family/women	5	4	5
FP is allowed in Islam	5	5	5

IV-F. Discussion on Family Planning (Adult Population)

Table 24: Importance of Spouse/Partner's Opinion with regards to Family Planning

	AREAS							FATWA ON FP	
	TOTAL	Bongao	Jolo	Lamitan	Balindong	Sultan Kudarat	Marawi	AWARE	NOT AWARE
Base: Total married (WTD)	3396	382	580	429	196	823	986	926	2470
(UNWTD)	448	66	66	73	80	87	76	119	329
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very important	36	33	33	45	21	45	29	49	31
Somewhat important	27	29	32	19	34	23	30	25	28
Maybe important/not important	20	14	27	19	25	16	20	16	21
Somewhat not important	7	8	6	7	11	5	8	7	7
Not at all important	11	17	2	10	9	12	13	3	13

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

45. Whether Have a Boyfriend/Girlfriend

Forty-three percent of single respondents admit that they currently have a boyfriend/girlfriend. [Chart 21]

46. Practices Acceptable in a Committed Relationship

The practices considered acceptable among single respondents in a committed relationship are being alone together (66%) and holding hands (58%). Very few mentioned necking (8%), oral sex (8%), sexual intercourse (7%) and petting (5%). [Chart 22]

Sixty-one percent, in fact, still believe that pre-marital sex is wrong regardless of any circumstances. However, 22% of those who say that pre-marital sex is wrong regardless of any circumstances actually admit that they have had pre-marital sex. [Chart 23/Table 25]

The proportion of single respondents who admitted they have had sex (22%) is much lower than those from Metro Areas (51%) and Low CPR Areas (34%) as observed in Project Lucent 2*. [Chart 24]

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 21: Whether or Not Have Boyfriend/Girlfriend

Base: Total single

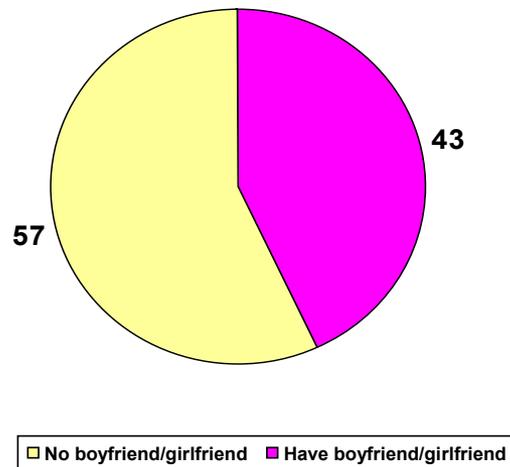
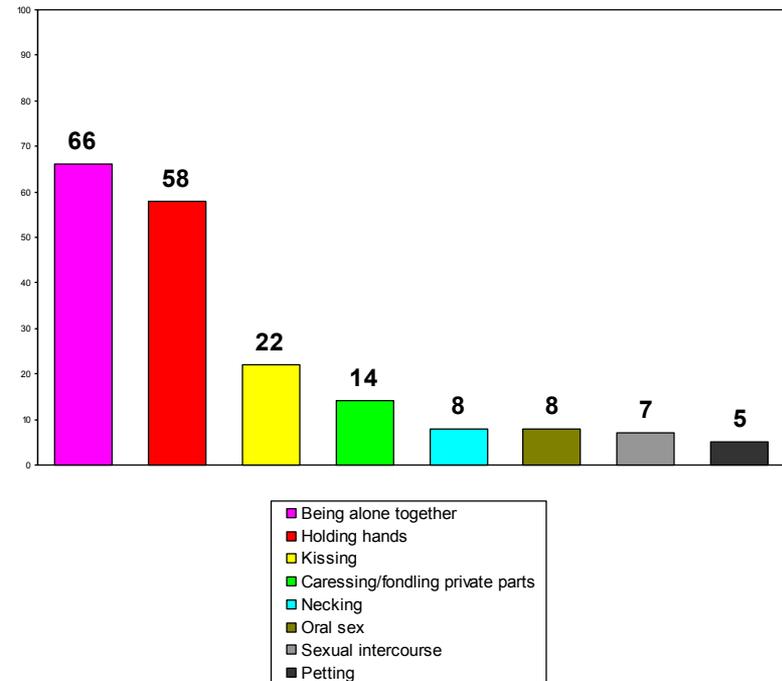


Chart 22: Practices Considered Acceptable for Singles in Committed Relationships

Base: Total single



IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 23: Disposition About Pre-Marital Sex

Base: Total single

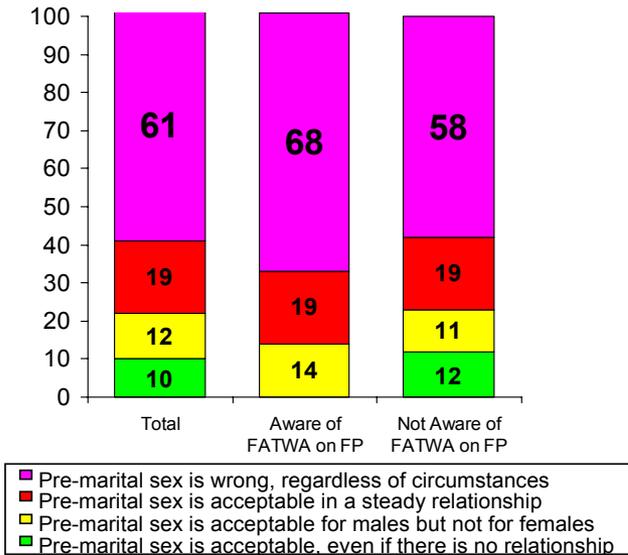


Chart 24: Whether or Not Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

Base: Total single

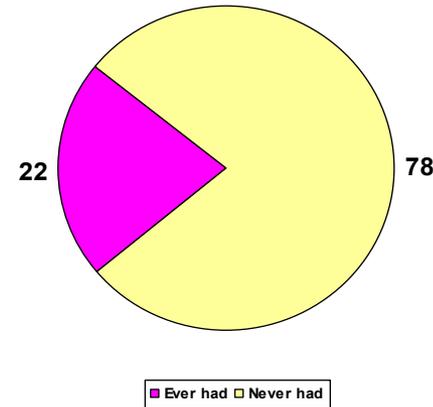


Table 25: Disposition About Pre-Marital Sex vs. Singles who Ever/Never had Sex

	TOTAL	PRE-MARITAL SEX IS...			
		acceptable for males but not for females	acceptable in a steady relationship	wrong regardless of circumstances	acceptable, even if there is no relationship
Base: Total single (WTD)	1136	133	166	722	115
(UNWTD)	152	18	22	97	15
	%	%	%	%	%
Had sex	22	23	28	21	20
Did not have sex	78	77	72	79	80

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

47. Disposition About Pre-marital Sex

When asked whether they know the risk of getting pregnant or getting someone pregnant when they have sex, 59% have not thought of this. In fact, among those who have had sex, 63% say they never thought of getting pregnant/getting someone pregnant during their first sexual intercourse. [Chart 25/26]

However, 80% say they will not be happy if they get pregnant/get someone pregnant before getting married. [Chart 27]

Of those who have had sex, a great majority first had sexual intercourse at a very young age from 14-21 years old with 31% below legal age. 71% of single respondents who had sex admit they never used any FP method to prevent pregnancy during their first sexual intercourse. [Table 26/Chart 28]

48. Reasons Why Use Family Planning Methods

On the other hand, the factors which led singles who used a FP method during their first sexual intercourse are: [Table 27]

- recommendation by a friend (11%);
- method is easily available (10%); and,
- to avoid getting STD/AIDS (9%).

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 25: Whether Know the Risk of Getting/Getting Someone Pregnant if Have Sex

Base: Total single

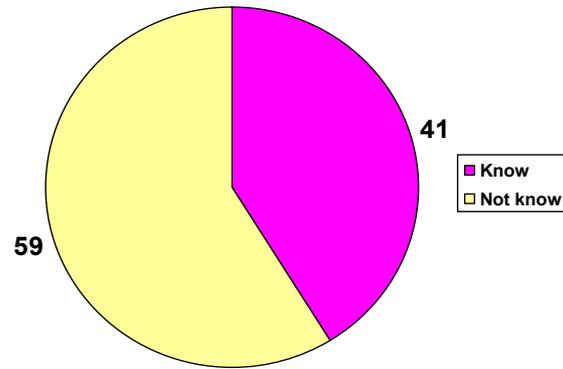


Chart 26: Whether Thought of the Risk of Getting/Getting Someone Pregnant during First Sexual Intercourse

Base: Total single who had sexual intercourse

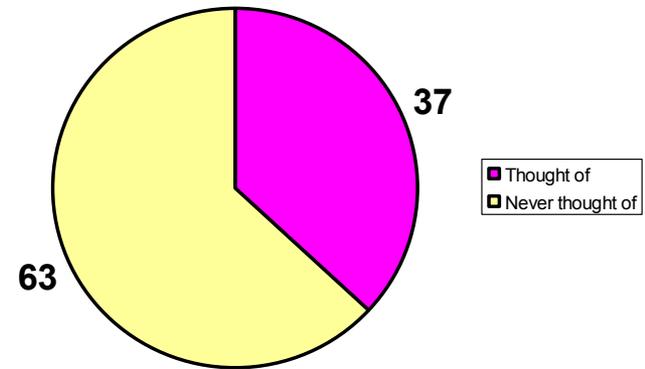
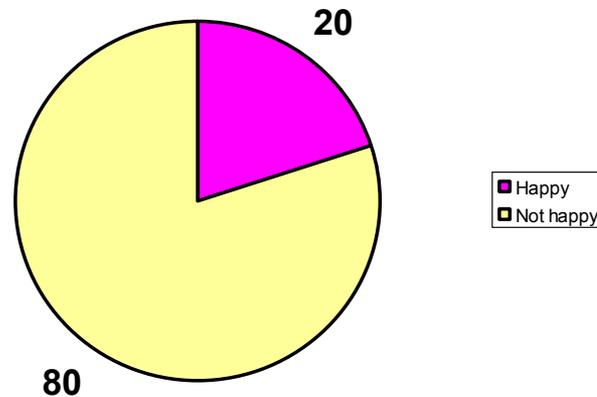


Chart 27: Whether Respondent Will be Happy if Get/Get Someone Pregnant before Getting Married

Base: Total single



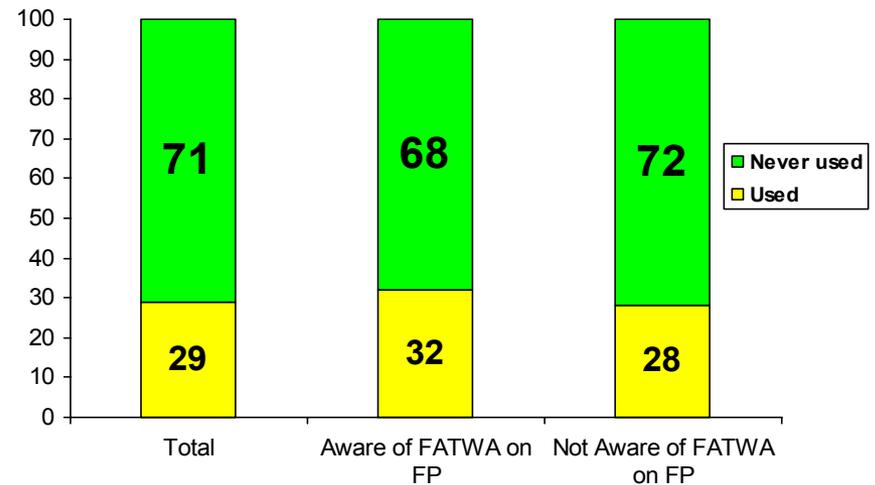
IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Table 26: Cumulative Distribution of Age of First Intercourse

Base: Total single who had sexual intercourse (WTD) (UNWTD)	Total
	255
	34
	%
14 years old	10
15 years old	10
16 years old	25
17 years old	31
18 years old	45
19 years old	50
20 years old	69
21 years old	71
22 years old	77
23 years old	80
24 years old	83
25 years old	87
26 years old	90
27 years old	90
28 years old	90
29 years old	90
30 years old and above	92
Can't say/refused	101

Chart 28: Whether Used Any Method to Prevent Pregnancy During First Sexual Intercourse

Base: Total single who had sexual intercourse



IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Table 27: Factors which led Respondent to Use Family Planning Method during First Sexual Intercourse

	TOTAL	FATWA ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
Base: Total single who had sexual intercourse (WTD)	255	63	192
(UNWTD)	34	8	26
	%	%	%
Recommended by my friend	11	15	10
Easily available	10	-	13
To avoid getting STD/AIDS	9	18	6
To avoid getting pregnant/ getting someone pregnant	7	-	9
No need to consult doctor/nurse/ mdiwife to use method	6	24	-
Recommended by my brother/sister	5	-	6
Recommended by Imam	5	-	6
Saw it on leaflet/brochure	4	15	-
I/my girlfriend miss my/her monthly period	2	-	3
Others	5	-	7
No FP method used the first time had sex	71	67	72

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

49. Family Planning Methods Used

Ninety-one percent of single respondents who have had sex tried a FP method. The FP methods they tried are male condom (35%), oral pills (22%) and withdrawal (21%). [Chart 29/30]

However among singles who ever had sex, 32% have heard but never used male condoms and injectables. Oral pill (23%) and having the uterus massaged (21%) are also known to them though they have not tried these. [Chart 31]

50. Reasons Why Never Used Family Planning Methods

Fear of side-effects (47%) is the main reason why single respondents who have had sex never used any FP method. Other reasons cited are: [Table 28]

- FP method is expensive (23%);
- Discouraged by boyfriend/girlfriend (21%);
- FP method is not easy to use (19%);
- Discouraged by doctor/nurse/midwife (18%); and,
- Does not agree with religious belief or “Haram” (17%).

When asked on likelihood of whether they will use/continue to use a FP method in the near future, 44% of single respondents say it is somewhat/very possible. However, 29% say they are uncertain whether they will indeed use a FP method in the future. [Chart 32]

51. Discussion about Family Planning

Among single respondents, 20% claim they discuss about FP often with their partner particularly about risks in using FP methods (61%), how FP method is used (36%), when FP method should be used (36%), and benefits of using FP method (30%). [Chart 33/Table 29]

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 29: Ever Tried/Never Tried Any Family Planning Method

Base: Total single who have had sex (34*)

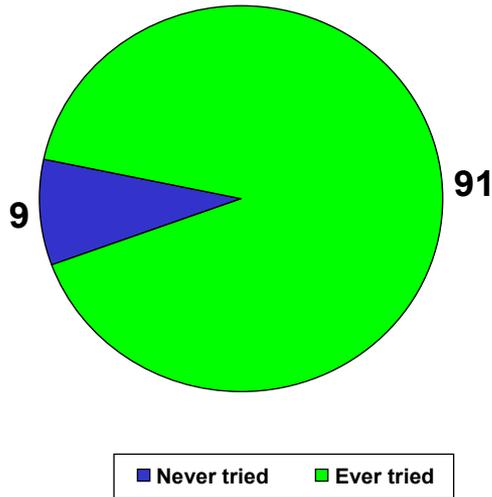
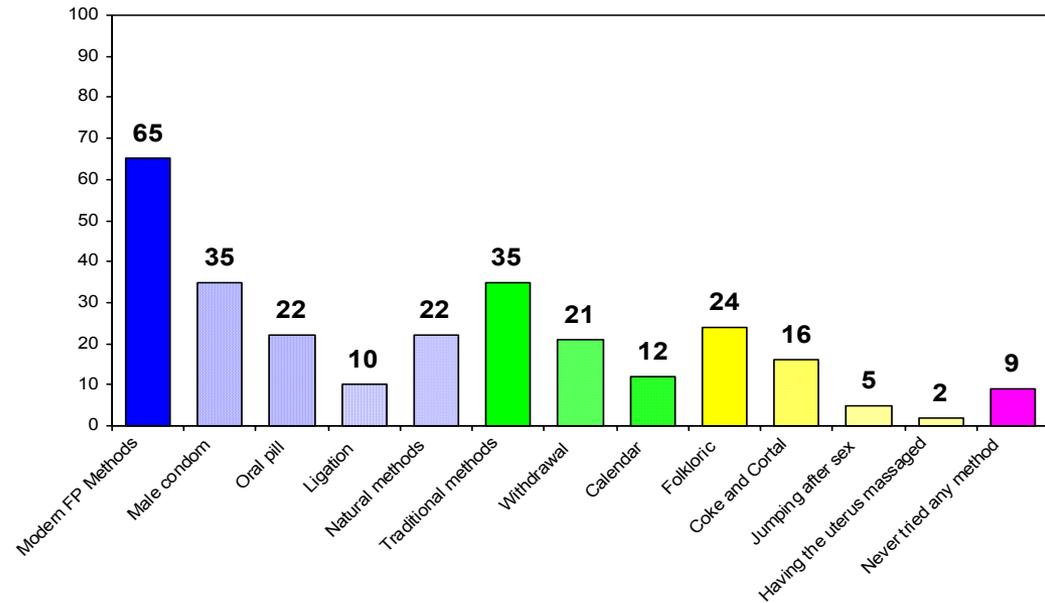


Chart 30: Family Planning Methods Ever Tried

Base: Total single who have had sex (34*)

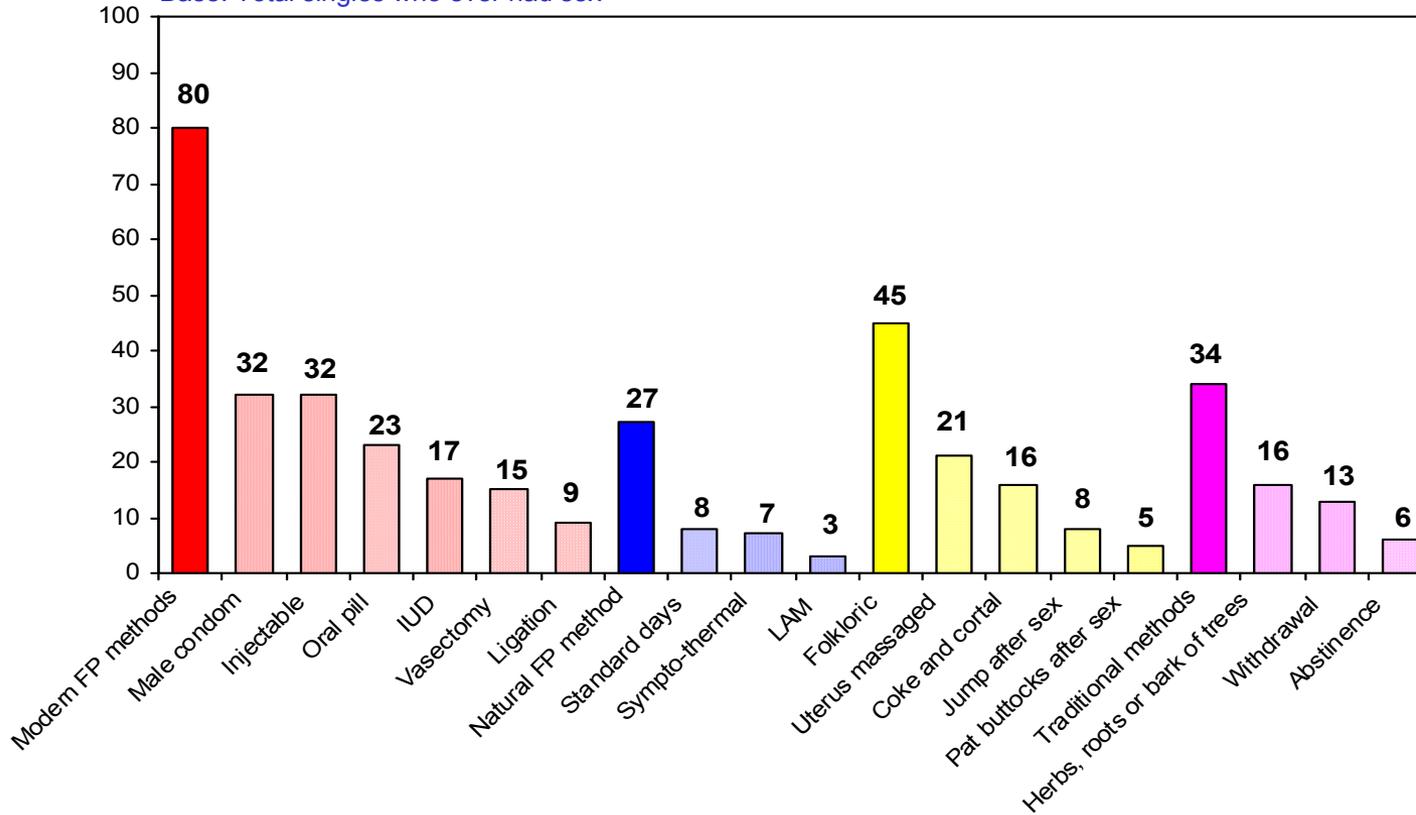


*small base; read with caution

IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 31: Methods on Family Planning Heard but Never Used

Base: Total singles who ever had sex

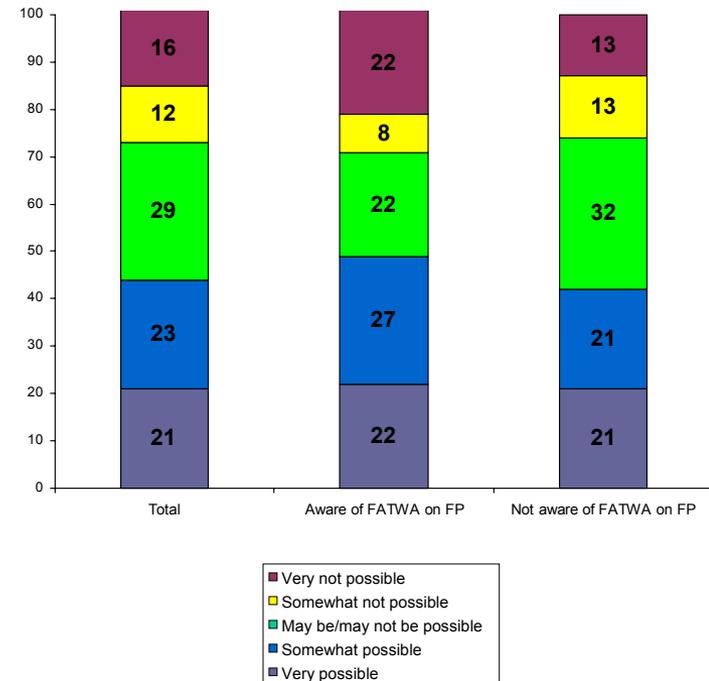


IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Table 28: Reasons for Never Using

	TOTAL	FATWAH ON FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
Base: Total single who had sexual intercourse (WTD)	255	334	803
(UNWTD)	34	41	111
	%	%	%
Has side effects	47	22	21
Expensive	23	27	21
Discouraged by boyfriend/girlfriend	21	22	32
Not easy to use	19	8	13
Discouraged by doctor/nurse/midwife	18	22	13
Does not agree with religious belief (Haram)	17		*
Discouraged by others	12		
Can't buy anywhere	7		
Not effective	5		
Others	17		

Chart 32: Likelihood of Using/Continuing to Use a Family Planning Method in the Near Future
Base: Total single



IV-G. Attitudes Towards Sex & Practices Among Singles (Adult Population)

Chart 33: Frequency of Discussion About Family Planning within the Past 3 Months

Base: Total single who discussed FP methods to avoid pregnancy in past 3 months

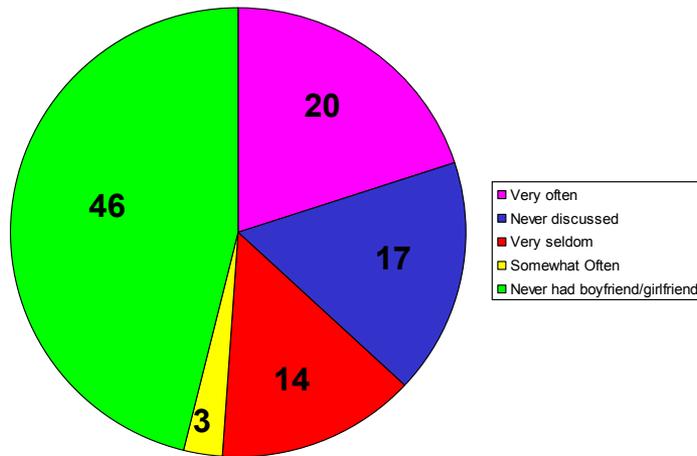


Table 29: Topics Discussed About Methods to Avoid Pregnancy with Boyfriend/Girlfriend in Past 3 Months

Base: Total single with boyfriend/girlfriend who discussed FP methods to avoid pregnancy in past 3 months (WTD) (UNWTD)	TOTAL	FATWA on FP	
		AWARE	NOT AWARE
	279	102	242
	38	13	36
	%	%	%
Risks	61	73	58
How it is done	36	27	40
When it should be done	36	41	35
Benefits	30	31	29
Others	6		8

*figures below 3% not included

IV-H. Media Habits

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

ADULT POPULATION

52. Frequency of Listening to the Radio

Practically the entire adult population listen to the radio at least once on weekdays (99%) while 83% listen on weekends. At any given day of a weekday, listening level varies from 73-89%. Listening is much lower in the weekend (73% on Saturday or Sunday). [Chart 34]

A bigger proportion usually listen to the radio in the morning (weekdays: 83%, weekends 73%). The listening peaks are in the morning hours of 6-8. Then there is another peak at 4-6 pm and another one at 7-8 pm. [Table 30]

Sixty-nine percent listen to the radio more than 9 hours on weekdays while half listen to the radio only 5 hours or less on weekends (50%). [Chart 36]

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

ADULT POPULATION (cont'd)

53. Radio Listening Habits

Radio listening habits of the adult population are as follows:

- Sixty percent stick to one radio station. [Chart 37]
- Eighty-four percent listen to radio commercials but the bigger proportion listen to some only (56%). [Chart 38]
- Forty-five percent say they do not do other things while listening to the radio. [Table 31]

The other activities they do while listening to the radio are:

- cooking (24%);
- doing laundry (19%);
- chatting with housemate (10%); and
- studying/working (10%).

Type of radio programs often listened to are music (58%), religious programs (56%) and to a lesser extent, news/talk programs (41%). [Chart 39]

Sixty-two percent of the adult population often listen to radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots. The rest listen to other radio stations. [Table 32]

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

A'IMMAH

54. Frequency of Listening to the Radio

Practically all A'immah listen to the radio at least once on weekdays (97%) while 72% listen on weekends. [Chart 35]

At any given day of a weekday, listening level varies from 73-83%. Listening on weekends is much lower (60% on Sunday, 63% on Saturday).

- A majority listen to the radio in the morning (weekdays: 71%, weekends 63%). [Table 30]
- Afternoon and evening listening is much less (weekday afternoon: 48%, weekend afternoon: 47% weekday evenings 53%, weekend evenings: 51%).

A'immah spend 9 hours or more listening to the radio on weekdays (65%); about half listen 5-15 hours on weekends (46%). [Chart 36]

55. Radio Listening Habits

The listening habits of A'immah are:

- Sixty-four percent stick to one radio station. [Chart 37]
- Ninety-percent listen to commercials but the bigger proportion listens to some only (63%). [Chart 38]
- Seventy-two percent do not do other things while listening to the radio. [Table 31]
- Frequently listen to religious programs on the radio (88%) while 63% also listen to news/talk programs. [Chart 39]

Sixty-three percent of A'immah often listen to the radio stations that aired the FATWA radio spots. However, a third also listen frequently to other stations (33%). [Table 32]

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

Chart 34: Days of the Week when Listen to Radio (Adult Population)

Base: Total Adults

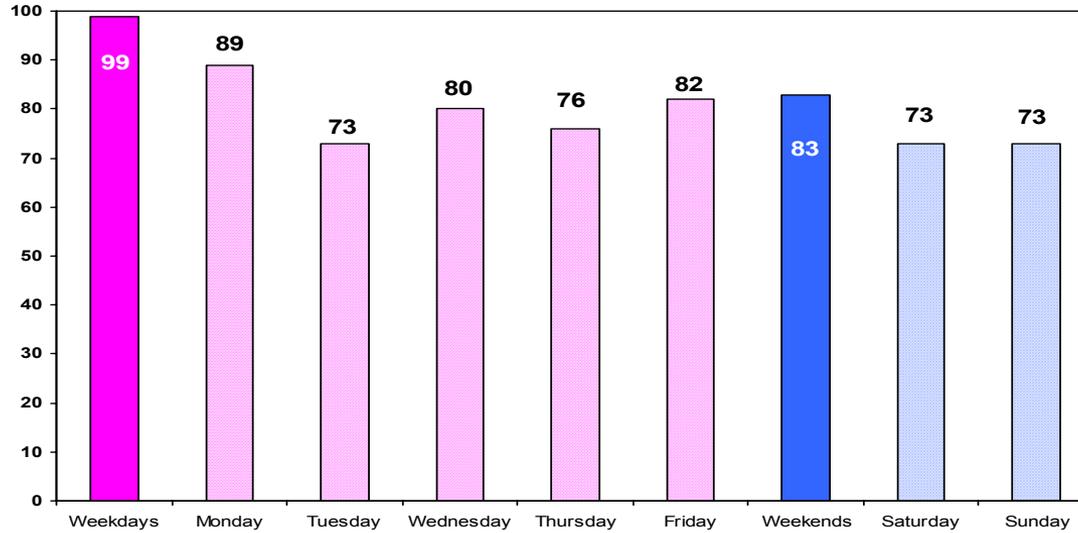
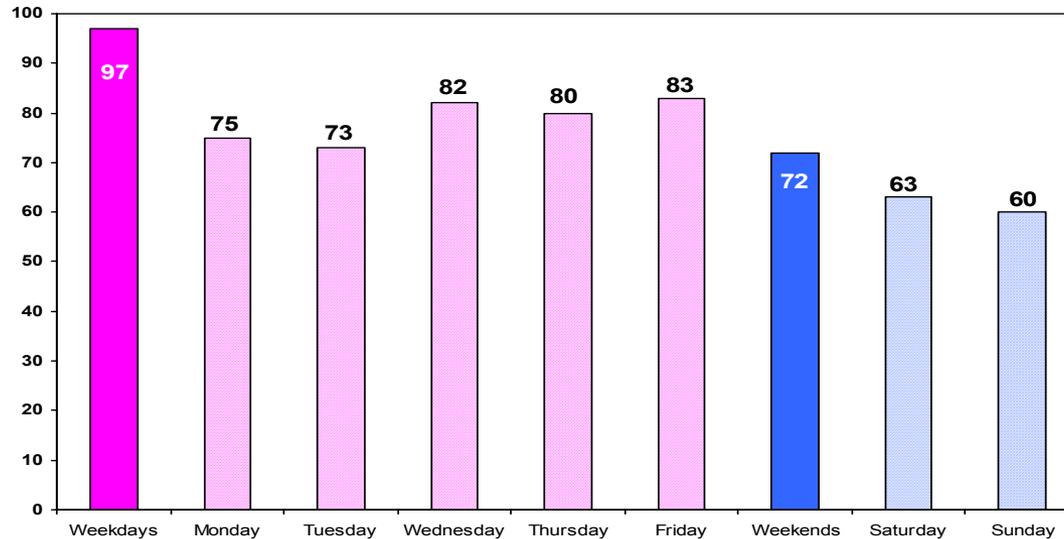


Chart 35: Days of the Week when Listen to Radio (A' immah)

Base: Total A'immah



H-1. Radio Listening Habits

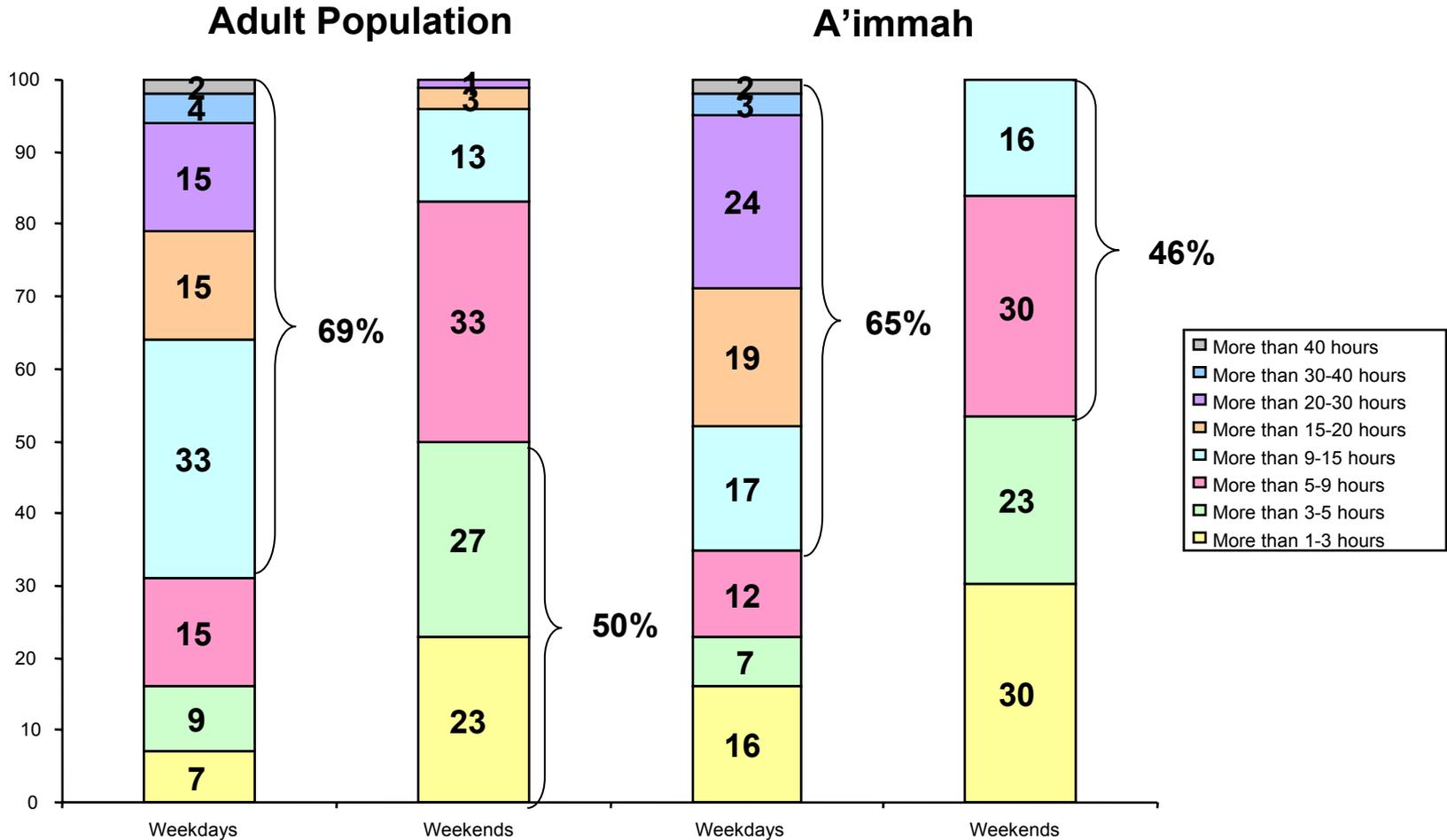
Table 30: Time of the Day Listening to Radio During Weekdays/Weekends

Base: Total Adult Interviews/A'immah who listen to radio during weekdays or weekends (WTD) (UNWTD)	Adult Population		A'immah	
	Weekdays	Weekends	Weekdays	Weekends
	4480	3775		
	592	491	58	43
	%	%	%	%
Morning - net	83	73	71	63
Earlier than 5:00	8	7	19	21
5:00 - 6:00 am	23	19	31	26
6:01 - 7:00 am	37	29	50	40
7:01 - 8:00 am	32	26	31	23
8:01 - 9:00 am	25	24	17	19
9:01 - 10:00 am	22	21	10	7
10:01 - 11:00 am	15	13	7	5
11:01 - 12:00 am	9	8	3	
Afternoon - net	68	62	48	47
12:01 - 1:00 pm	13	11	2	2
1:01 - 2:00 pm	17	16	10	14
2:01 - 3:00 pm	17	16	9	7
3:01 - 4:00 pm	20	16	16	9
4:01 - 5:00 pm	27	25	31	28
5:01 - 6:00 pm	25	26	24	26
Evening - net	49	46	53	51
6:01 - 7:00 pm	15	17	9	9
7:01 - 8:00 pm	23	23	17	16
8:01 - 9:00 pm	23	20	31	30
9:01 - 10:00 pm	16	11	31	23
10:01 - 11:00 pm	5	4		2

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

Chart 36: Hours Spent Listening to the Radio during Weekdays/Weekends

Base: Total who listen to radio during weekdays/weekends



H-1. Radio Listening Habits

Chart 37: Whether or Not Stick to One Station or Often Switch Stations

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah

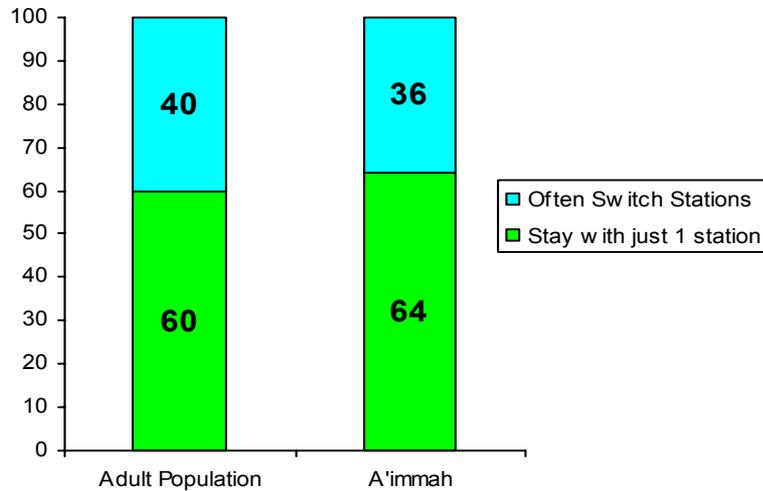
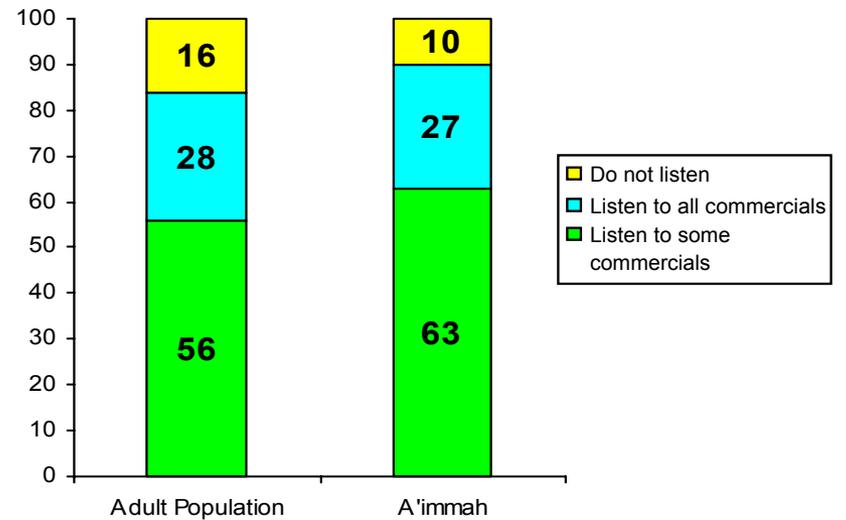


Chart 38: Extent of Listening to Radio Commercials

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



H-1. Radio Listening Habits

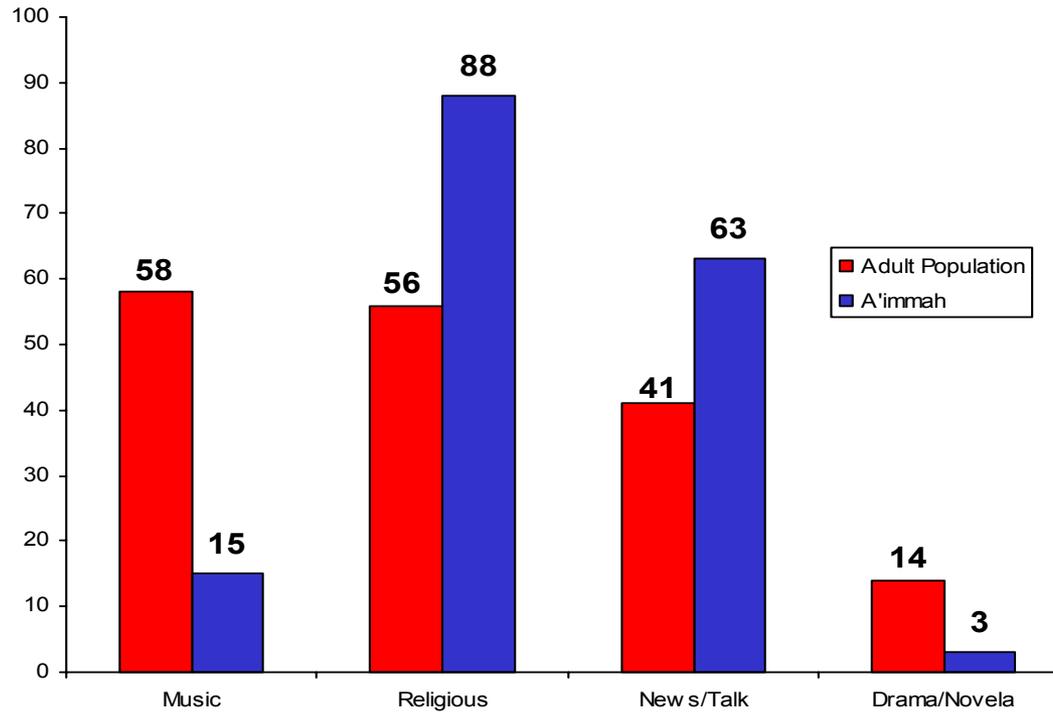
Table 31: Other Activities while Listening to the Radio

	ADULT POPULATION	A'IMMAH
<i>BASE - TOTAL INTERVIEWS (WTD)</i>	4534	
<i>(UNWTD)</i>	600	60
	%	%
DO NOT DO OTHER THINGS	45	72
COOKING	24	
DOING THE LAUNDRY	19	
CHATTING WITH OMF/HOUSEMATE	10	5
STUDYING/WORKING	10	5
EATING	4	3
CLEANING THE HOUSE	4	
TAKING CARE OF THE KIDS	3	
READING	3	8

H-1. Radio Listening Habits

Chart 39: Types of Program Often Listened To Over the Radio

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



H-1. Radio Listening Habits

Table 32: Radio Stations Often Listened To

	TOTAL Adult Population	TOTAL A'immah %
Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah (WTD)	4534	
(UNWTD)	600	60
	%	%
STATIONS THAT AIRED	62	63
FATWA RADIO ADS		
DXDG AM 675	12	17
DXMS AM 882	9	3
DXMY AM 729	9	10
DXMM AM 927	8	-
DXSM AM 774	7	10
HOT FM	6	-
MY RADIO	4	3
RADYO AGONG	3	13
OTHER STATIONS	37	33
DXAD AM 1323	17	22
DXSR (Salam Radio)	5	3

*figures below 3% are not included

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

ADULT POPULATION

56. Frequency of Watching TV and Reading Newspaper/Magazines

Fifty percent of the adult population in survey areas watch TV daily while only 20-29% read newspapers or magazines. [Chart 40/Table 33]

Levels of TV viewing on weekdays is higher (81-91%) than on weekends (73% on Sunday, 74% on Saturday) among those who view at least 1-2 times a week. [Chart 41]

- TV watching is usually at night between 6-10 pm. There is an afternoon peak between 12-2 pm. [Table 34]

Modal hours spent watching TV on weekdays is 9-15 hours (31%), but the greater majority spend 9 hours or more (76%). [Table 35]

- On weekends, modal hours spent watching TV is 5-9 hours (37%).

57. TV Viewing Habits

TV viewing habits of the adult population are as follows:

- News (70%), telenovelas (57%) and drama (42%) are programs often watched. [Chart 42]
- Sixty-eight percent stick to one channel when watching TV. [Chart 43]
- Ninety-one percent watch TV commercials but the bigger proportion claim to watch only some commercials (55%). [Chart 44]
- Sixty-six percent of the adult population say they often watch ABS-CBN. [Table 36]
- Sixty-seven percent do not do other things while watching TV. [Table 37]

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

A'IMMAH

58. Frequency of Watching TV and Reading Newspaper/Magazines

Only 33% of A'immah watch TV daily. About the same proportion read magazines (37%) while only 15% read newspapers. [Chart 40/Table 33]

Like the adult population, TV viewing is much higher on weekdays (73-80%) than weekends (55-65%) among those who view at least 1-2 times a week. [Chart 41]

- TV watching is usually at night between 6-10 pm. There is an afternoon peak between 4-6 pm. [Table 34]

Almost all A'immah spend more than 3 hours watching TV on weekdays. On weekends, a 72% spend less than 5 hours watching TV. [Table 35]

59. TV Viewing Habits

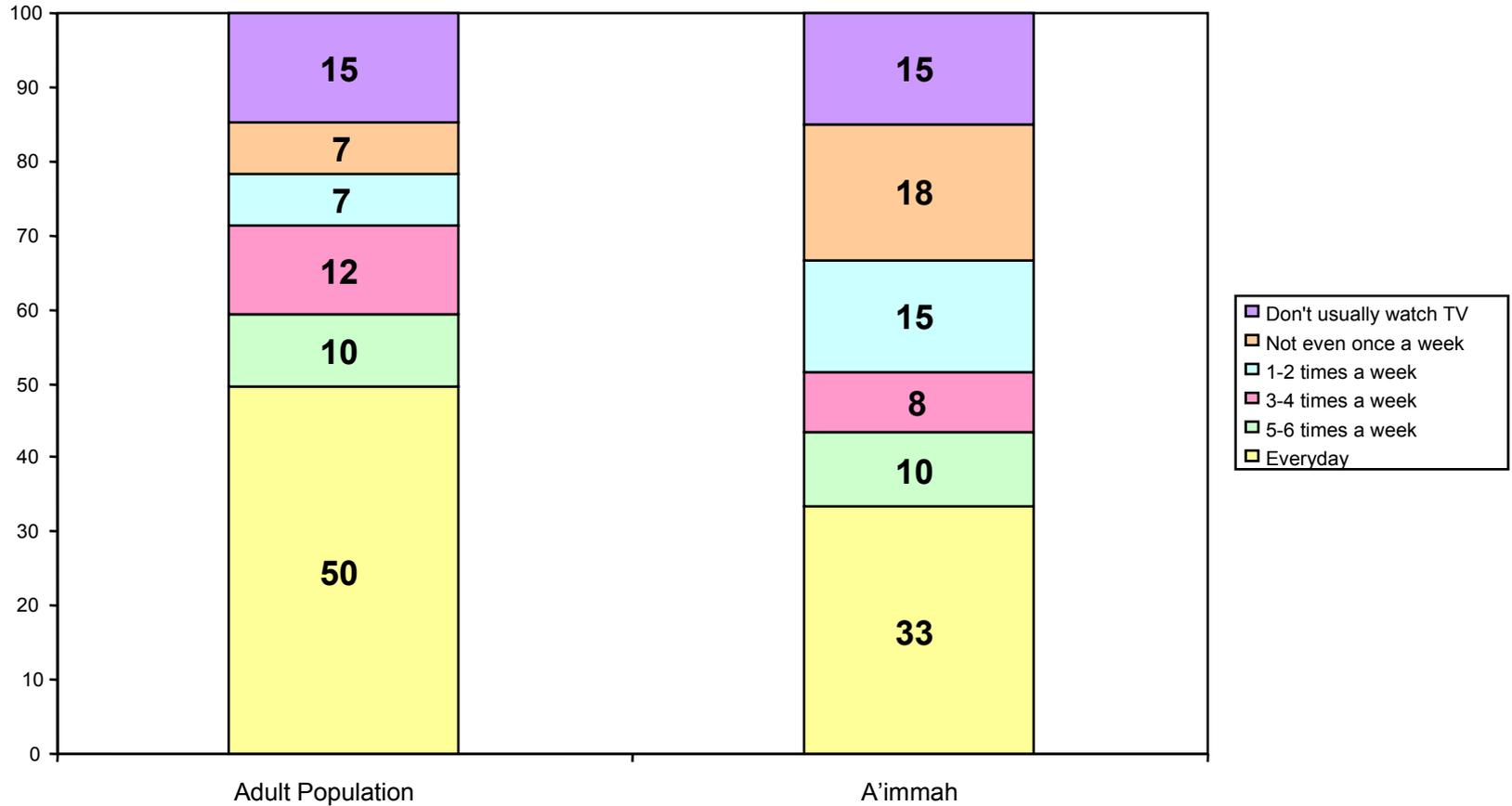
The TV viewing habits of A'immah are:

- News is the predominant program type that Imams watch on TV (90%). [Chart 42]
- Sixty-two percent stick to one channel when watching TV. [Chart 43]
- ABS-CBN is the station often watched (70%) with 54% saying they watch some commercials and 43% say they watch all commercials. [Chart 44/Table 36]
- A'immah do not usually do other things while watching TV (83%). [Table 37]

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Chart 40: Frequency of Watching TV

Base: Total Adults/Total A'immah



H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

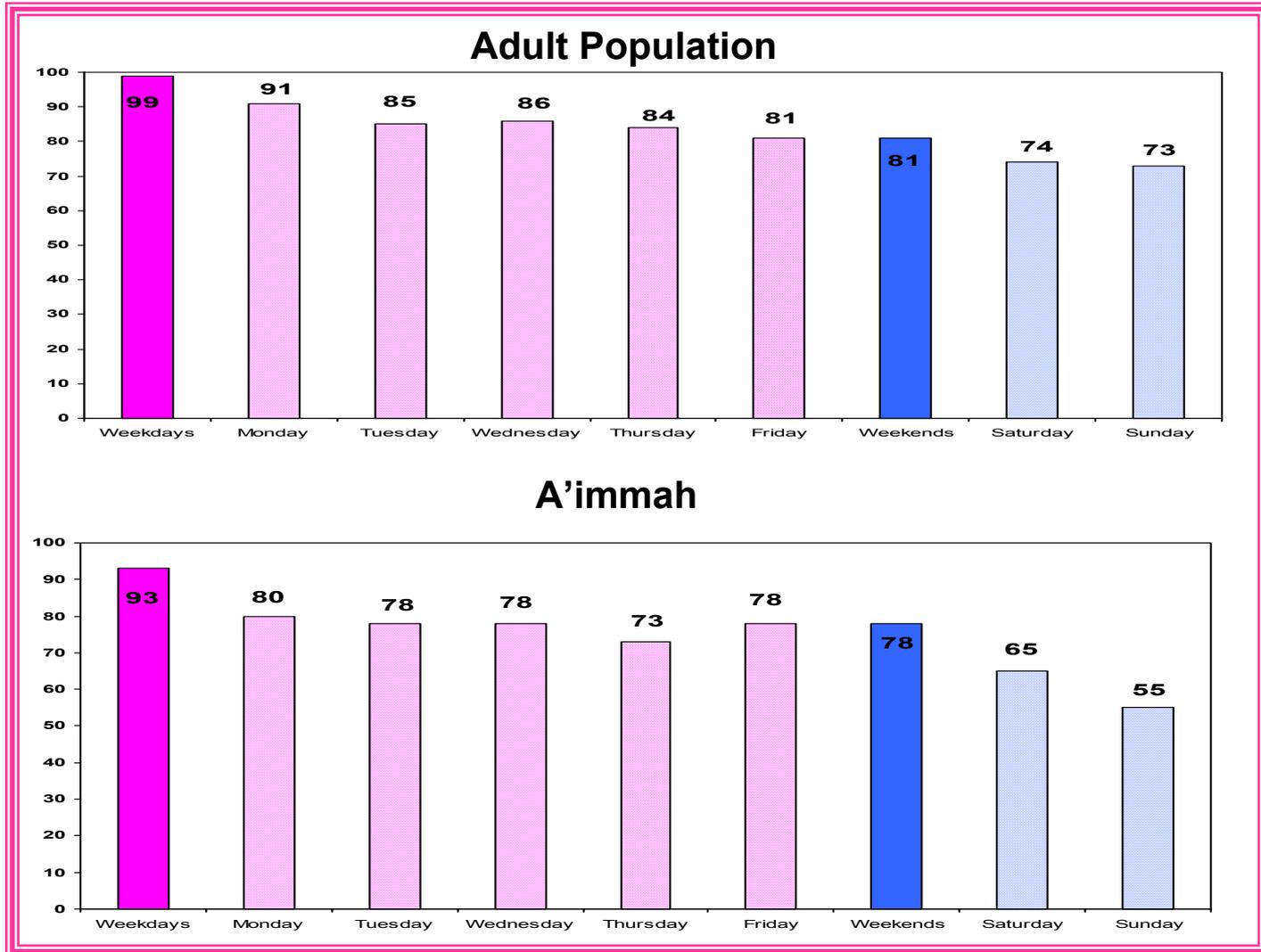
Table 33: Frequency of Reading Newspapers/Magazines

	MAGAZINES		NEWSPAPERS	
	ADULT POPULATION	A'IMMAH	ADULT POPULATION	A'IMMAH
<i>BASE - TOTAL INTERVIEWS (WTD)</i>	4534		4534	
<i>(UNWTD)</i>	600	60	600	60
	%	%	%	%
EVERYDAY	*		1	
5-6 TIMES A WEEK	*		*	2
3-4 TIMES A WEEK	2	2	3	3
1-2 TIMES A WEEK	7	3	11	17
NOT EVEN ONCE	10	10	13	15
DON'T USUALLY READ MAGAZINES/ NEWSPAPERS	80	85	71	63

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Chart 41: Days of the Week Watching TV

Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday



H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Table 34: Time of Day /Watching TV during Weekdays/Weekends

Base: Total Adult Interviews/A'immah who watch TV during weekdays or weekends (WTD) (UNWTD)	Adult Population		A'immah	
	Weekdays	Weekends	Weekdays	Weekends
	3489 435 %	2848 353 %	37 %	31 %
Morning - net	43	43	30	26
Earlier than 5:00	1	2	-	3
5:00 - 6:00 am	7	5	5	7
6:01 - 7:00 am	8	5	13	3
7:01 - 8:00 am	5	9	19	7
8:01 - 9:00 am	7	5	8	3
9:01 - 10:00 am	13	10	3	7
10:01 - 11:00 am	16	16	3	7
11:01 - 12:00 am	16	19	-	7
Afternoon - net	60	60	38	39
12:01 - 1:00 pm	29	36	14	7
1:01 - 2:00 pm	25	26	3	7
2:01 - 3:00 pm	17	13	8	7
3:01 - 4:00 pm	13	7		7
4:01 - 5:00 pm	10	10	11	19
5:01 - 6:00 pm	12	9	14	23
Evening - net	88	80	84	81
6:01 - 7:00 pm	36	32	54	48
7:01 - 8:00 pm	53	50	43	36
8:01 - 9:00 pm	51	44	24	26
9:01 - 10:00 pm	40	32	11	23
10:01 - 11:00 pm	17	16	11	7
11:01 - 12:00 MN	4	4	3	-

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

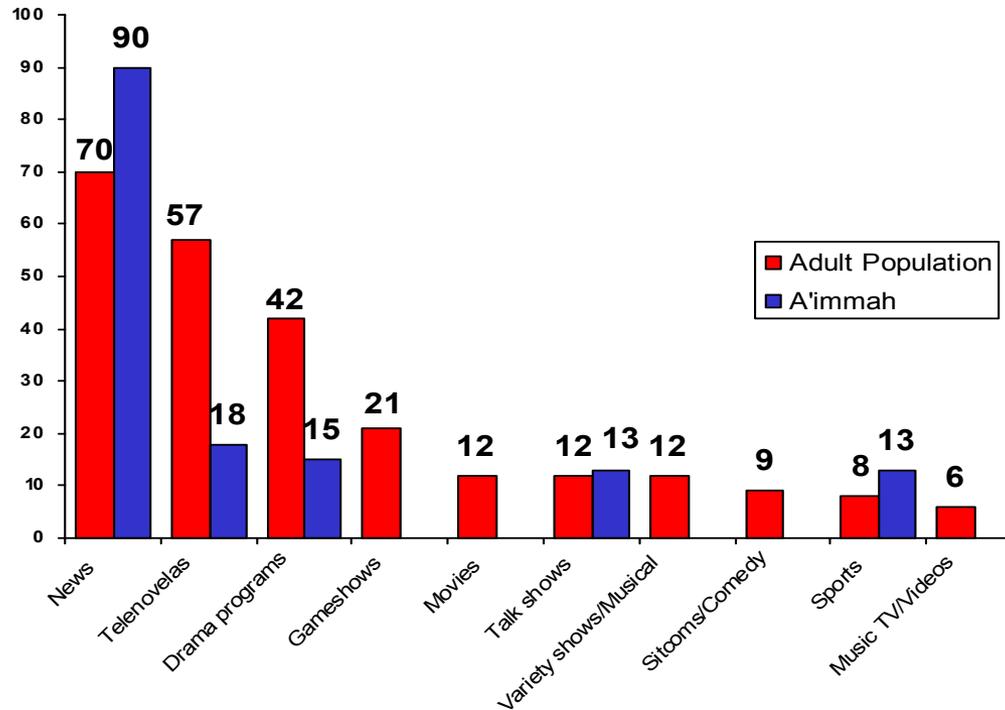
Table 35: How Many Hours Time Spent/Watching TV

Base: Total Adult Interviews/A'immah who watch TV during weekdays or weekends (WTD) (UNWTD)	Adult Population		A'immah	
	Weekdays	Weekends	Weekdays	Weekends
	3489	2848		
	435	353	37	31
	%	%	%	%
More than 1-3 hours	7	18	3	36
More than 3-5 hours	9	27	22	36
More than 5-9 hours	8	37	14	13
More than 9-15 hours	31	14	43	10
More than 15-20 hours	17	3	3	
More than 20-30 hours	19	1	14	
More than 30-40 hours	7	*	*	
More than 40 hours	2	*	*	*

H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Chart 42: Types of Program Watched

Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday



H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Chart 43: Whether or Not Stick to One TV Station or Often Switch TV Stations

Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday

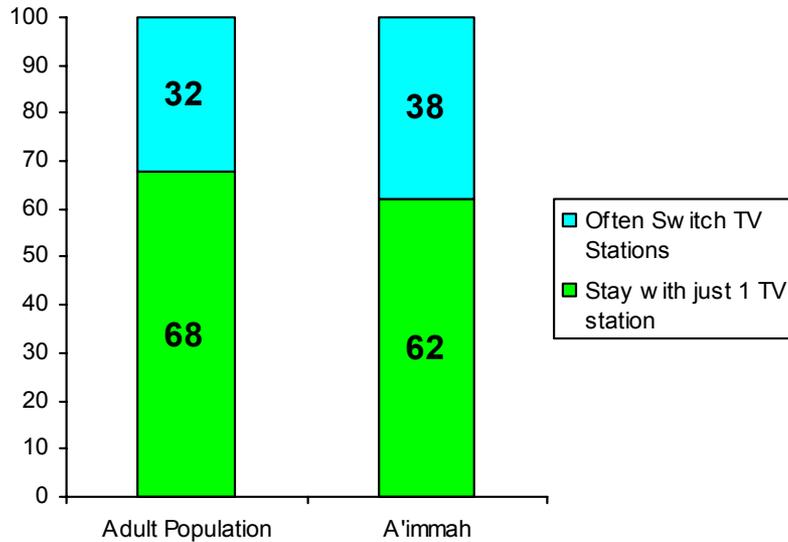
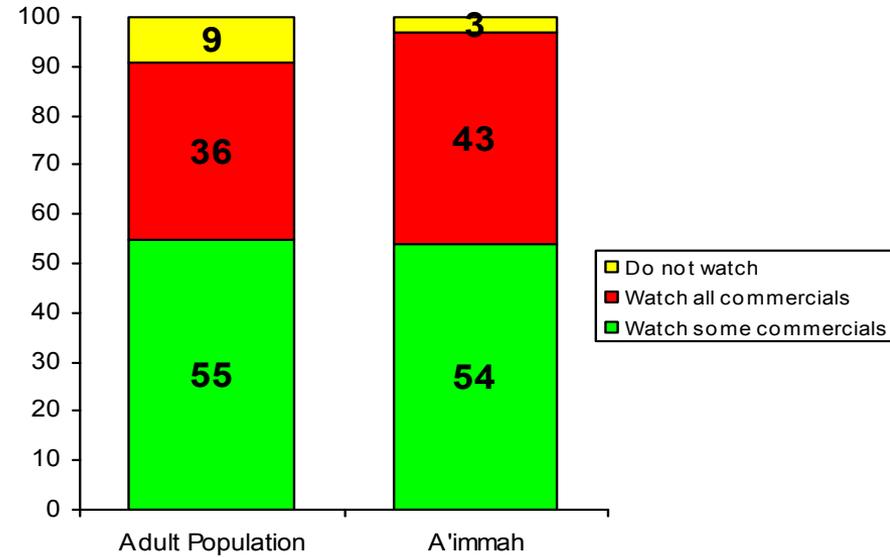


Chart 44: Extent of Watching TV Commercials

Base: Total who watch TV at least 1-2 times a week to everyday



H-2. TV Viewing and Reading Habits

Table 36: TV Stations Most Often Watched

BASE - TOTAL WHO WATCH TV AT LEAST 1-2 TIMES A WEEK TO EVERYDAY (WTD) (UNWTD)	Adult Population	A'immah
		3539
	443	60
	%	%
ABS-CBN	66	70
GMA	33	25
ABC	1	3
CINEMA 1		3

Table 37: Other Activities while Watching TV

BASE - TOTAL WHO WATCH TV AT LEAST 1-2 TIMES A WEEK TO EVERYDAY (WTD) (UNWTD)	ADULT POPULATION	A'IMMAH
		3539
	443	40
	%	%
DO NOT DO OTHER THINGS	67	83
CHATTING WITH OMF/HOUSEMATE	14	13
COOKING	8	
EATING	5	
TEACHING CHILDREN	4	
READING	3	
DOING THE LAUNDRY	3	
STUDYING/WORKING	3	
PHONE		3
TEXTING		3
READING		3



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